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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 207

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CHINA REPORT

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PARTY AND STATE

STRENGTHENING FUNCTION OF LOCAL STANDING COMMITTEES URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Chen Yunsheng [7115 0061 3932]: "Strengthen the Building of the Standing Committees of Local People's Congresses"]

[Text] According to the regulations of the "Organizational Code for Each Level of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the People's Republic of China," each local people's congresses above county level is to establish a standing committee. After local people's congresses at every level have been established one after another, they are to do a lot of work in the areas of investigation and discussion, determination of the matters important to their local areas in keeping with the local character of their areas, supervision of government work at their level, hiring and firing of cadres, organizational investigation, management of proposals, and maintaining contact with representatives--and in so doing win the trust and support of the masses. In order to better foster the role of local organs of national authority in the political life of the nation, the following several problems need to be seriously studied and solved.

1. Clearly establish that the local people's congresses and their standing committees at every level occupy legal positions as organs of national authority within their own administrative districts. Our nation's constitution stipulates that the local people's congresses at every level are organs of national authority within their administrative districts. The standing committees of local people's congresses at every level are responsible for the day-to-day work when the congresses are not in session. They are an integral part of the local organs of national authority. The local people's congresses and their standing committees at every level have the right to decide all important matters within their own administrative districts. No other national agency, including the local people's governments at every level, can occupy a position equal to them. Nonetheless, at present there are some local people's congresses and their standing committees that do not enjoy the proper legal position and authority. Some localities view the standing committees of the people's congresses, and the people's governments and political consultative conferences, as being fraternal units on the same level and in an equal relationship under the leadership of the local party committees. Some cadres who work in government departments are not understanding of supervision from the people's congresses and their standing committees, believing it to be like having one more "mother-in-law," and to be "looking for trouble." Some ask: "The party committee determines things, so why should the people's congresses go about keeping

up appearances?" Some heads of prefecture look on the proper supervision of the standing committees of the people's congresses as "interference with the work of the prefectural government." With regard to the hiring and firing of cadres, some decisions have already been made before the standing committees are allowed to have a say. This makes clear that in some localities the standing committees of people's congresses have not yet truly become organs of authority in actuality as well as in name. Because of this, we must educate the broad cadres in the law, enabling them to correctly manage relations between the local party committees, the standing committees of people's congresses, and the people's governments. Above the country level, the local party committees at all levels must strengthen their guidance of the standing committees of local people's congresses at all levels and periodically study their work, but without doing or taking charge of the work of the standing committees. At every level, the local people's government is the executive organ of the local people's congresses and their standing committees. At every level, the head of the local people's government must be responsible to the people's congresses and must report to them on work performed and accept inspection by the people's congresses and their standing committees. We can never allow anyone to stand above the local organ of national authority. Only in this way can we truly establish the authority of the people's representative organs, fully realize the role of the local people's congresses and their standing committees at every level in the political life of our nation, and guarantee that the people exercise their rights as masters of the household.

2. Improve the makeup of the standing committees of people's congresses. At present, looking at the characteristics of those who make up the standing committees of the local people's congresses at every level, we see that there are many committee members who are talented and knowledgeable in many areas, such as well-known model workers, advanced workers, distinguished actors and athletes, engineers, professors, and educators of special rank. Because of the contributions they have made, it is natural that they receive the respect and support of the people. Among them are those with who have a great enthusiasm for politics and who are willing to take part in the work of standing committees of people's congresses. Selecting them to be members of standing committees is appropriate. But there are some among them who are unwilling to take part in the work of the standing committees of people's congresses. Quite a few persons have no time for the work of the standing committees of people's congresses because they are busy with occupational duties. Still others hold concurrent positions in party and government department work. They must concentrate their main energies on the important jobs for which they are responsible, and so it is difficult for them to take part in the work of the standing committee of a people's congress. Whenever it comes time for a meeting of the standing committee of the local people's congress, there are always a large portion of committee members who ask to be excused. In order to reach a legislative quorum, staff members are forever running everywhere urging committee members to appear at the necessary times to take part in voting. This situation is ill suited to the character and work responsibilities of standing committees of local people's congresses. There is a great need to carry out reform. In addition to selecting more political and social activists who possess political talent and organizational abilities and are enthusiastic about public service to be committee members, we should gradually change committee membership from a secondary, part-time position to a full-time job. According to the reflections of some comrades who are on standing committees of local people's congresses, at least one-third to one-half of the

committee members should hold full-time positions. Otherwise, the work of the standing committees of local people's congresses at every level will be very difficult to develop.

Looking at the ages of committee members, we find it a common situation that they tend to be quite old. Among them are committee members who, due to age and infirmity, or sickness, have already lost their ability to work. Some have never even participated in a standing committee meeting. In order to better promote our work, we should gradually elect comrades in the prime of their lives and with work experience to be committee members or to take on leadership work. Of course, the standing committees of people's congresses are not faced with the extraordinarily busy daily workload with which government departments must contend. In order to guarantee the prestige and accumulated work experience of the standing committees of local people's congresses, it is entirely necessary to retain some older comrades who have a good moral standing and reputation who still are able to work to be committee members and take on leadership roles. But regardless of this, the kind of thinking and work method which views members of the standing committee of a people's congress as holding some sort of honorary title and see the standing committees as agencies for taking care of old cadres is inappropriate.

3. Strengthen and fill out the operational apparatus of the standing committees of people's congresses. The 13th article of the "Organizational Code for Each Level of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the People's Republic of China" stipulates that the standing committees of local people's congresses at every level above the county can, in accordance with the needs of their work, establish work apparatuses. But, after all, it is not clear what sorts of apparatus can be established or how many persons can be employed. Each area will do this differently. At every level, the standing committees of local people's congresses are important work organs within the structure of national authority, and the duties they assume are heavy. At present we cannot demand that all committee members understand all aspects of things and be familiar with all sorts of specialized knowledge. The vast amount of actual work must be done by staff members. For this we need a definite number of sharp and capable rank-and-file cadres, as well as mutually supportive operational structures and various kinds of specialized committees. In addition, in order to better realize the supervision of government and the completion of all tasks, it is necessary to set up an investigative apparatus and an advisory apparatus composed of specialists in various areas.

4. The problem of expense. Presently, the standing committees of people's congresses in some places still do not allocate funds for specific items of work, and the operating expenses of the standing committees of people's congresses of some municipal wards are taken out of the operating funds of the head of the ward. We should make clear and definite regulations concerning the necessary operating expenses of the standing committees of local people's congresses at every level, including the necessary expenses for maintaining contacts with representatives, for organizing representatives, and for the investigative work of standing committee members.

In short, in order to strengthen the building of local organs of national authority, it is entirely necessary to quickly complete national legislation regarding the standing committees of local people's congresses, to firmly grasp the enactment

and promulgation of laws and regulations along the lines of "Bylaws for the Work of Standing Committees of Local People's Congresses at Every Level," and to make specific regulations concerning the nature, position, official powers, the establishment and organization of operational apparatuses and the various work channels of standing committees. All of this is designed to give the standing committees of the local people's congresses at every level guidelines to which they can adhere and which will be beneficial in developing their work.

9705

CSO: 4005/699

PARTY AND STATE

19th CENTURY STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITAIN REVIEWED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Qiao Huantian [0829 6703 3944]: "Thunderbolts Reverberate Throughout Sanyuanli"]

[Text] "Thunderbolts reverberate throughout Sanyuanli. People by the hundreds and thousands arrive simultaneously. A sense of justice gives rise to indignation, and indignation gives rise to courage. Villagers join forces in smashing a powerful enemy." This is a poem in praise of the Sanyuanli people's heroic struggle against Britain written by poet Zhang Weiping [1728 4850 1456] of the late Qing Dynasty.

Sanyuanli is a village nearly 5 miles north of the city of Guangzhou. On 27 May 1841, on behalf of the Manchu government, I Shan [1150 1472] signed the humiliating peace treaty of Canton with the British Government, thus clearing the way for the British aggressors to play havoc with Guangzhou. Innocent civilians were gunned down and houses were set afire by the British soldiers. The aggressors also committed arson, murder, robbery, rape and pillage in Sanyuanli on the outskirts of Guangzhou. They even dug up graves and made away with valuables buried with the dead. The aggressors' brutalities and the shameless and ugly capitulationist performance by the Manchu officials enraged the Sanyuanli people long ago.

On the early morning of 29 May 1841, a small group of British soldiers arrived in Sanyuanli intent on plundering the village. Vegetable grower Wei Shaoguang [7279 4801 0342] joined others in a voluntary action to punish the enemy soldiers. They beat to death on the spot eight or nine British soldiers. Aware that their lives were in danger, the rest of the visitors doubled their pace for home.

The British aggressors, however, were not reconciled to their defeat. The Sanyuanli villagers also expected the British Army to take retaliatory actions. They were determined to carry the bloody struggle through to the end by uniting themselves as one to repel any large-scale offensive to be mounted by the British Army and by teaching the British another lesson. Using a three-star black banner as the color of the Sanyuanli vigilantes, Wei Shaoguang led them to meet at the Beiti Temple north of the village and swear before their banner "to follow the color, to die rather than surrender, and to sacrifice themselves unstintingly."

In an effort to mobilize more people to defeat the enemy, they sent envoys to nearby villages to urge the people there to join the common struggle against Britain.

There were 103 villages near Sanyuanli where the people had long harbored the same hatred against the brutalities of the British soldiers. They decided to mobilize all able-bodied men from 15 to 50 to join Sanyuanli. Each village would have its own color and beat its own gong. "When a gong was beaten by a village, the others would respond automatically." It was in this manner that a strong people's armed force against aggression was formed. On 29 May the entire village of Sanyuanli was agitated.

On the early morning of the following day, 30 May, the masses in Sanyuanli and other villages hoisted their anti-British flags. Soon a contingent several thousand strong was formed to initiate an attack against the British-occupied Sifang Fortress with the aim of decoying the enemy to fight at a place chosen by the Sanyuanli people. At that time the aggressors were in the midst of eating breakfast. Suddenly they heard shouts disturbing the quiet air, and saw people carrying long spears, knives, rattan shields, and muzzles swarming down the mountainside. Leaving a number of his soldiers to guard the Sifang Fortress, the British commander led more than 2,000 British soldiers in mounting an attack against Sanyuanli. To avoid a frontal clash with the enemy troops, the masses of peasants fought a battle on their terms and lured the enemy to Niulangang, nearly 12 miles north of Guangzhou, which was separated from Xiaogang, Sanyuanli and other villages by terrain where the enemy troops could be easily intercepted and eliminated. As soon as the British saw this trap, they beat a hasty retreat. But it was already too late. The masses first divided the enemies up into groups and then surrounded them one by one. With knives, spears, iron hoes, wooden clubs, stones and other primitive weapons in hand, they charged up and down the mountain with the force of an avalanche. All of a sudden, flags were seen everywhere on the mountain, gongs were beaten and the enemy troops were heavily surrounded by the human wave. In his "Diary on the Battle of Sanyuanli," Lin Fuxiang [2651 4395 4382], one of participants in the battle, summed up this splendid battle scene in the following words. "The masses of people with flags in hand arrived one after another. Soon the crowd swelled to hundreds of thousands. Their weapons were knives, axes, plowshares, and hoes. Women and children shouted slogans to boost the morale of their soldiers. The barbarian soldiers were encircled by a thick human wall across the mountain." On the morning of that day the people eliminated many British soldiers including a major and captured a dozen of them alive.

On the afternoon of that day the rest of the British soldiers tried to return to the Sifang Fortress. But during the retreat, the weather suddenly changed. Thunder reverberated, and heavy rain soaked the "ammunition and put their guns out of action." The rain also washed the fields and muddied the trails winding through the terrain, thus making the movement of the British soldiers wearing boots more difficult and putting them in a predicament from which they could hardly extricate themselves. But the Sanyuanli people wearing coir raincoats and straw hats fought the enemies more bravely than ever. Even the women at the rear voluntarily cooked rice for those on the frontline. Old men and women also came to the frontline to boost the morale of their soldiers. At dusk, the British soldiers still could find no way to break out of the encirclement and "were scared to death."

On the early morning of 31 May, the masses of Sanyuanli swelled into hundreds of thousands surrounding the Sifang Fortress after they were reinforced by forces

sent by more than 400 villages of Foshan and Zhengcheng counties near Guangzhou. A rescue force led by Eliot, leader of the British army, was also besieged by the masses. At that time the British army faced the danger of being annihilated. It had no alternative but to send representatives to Guangzhou for help. Soon, traitor I Shan sent Yu Baochun [0151 0202 4783], mayor of Guangzhou, and Liang Xing [2733 2505] leader of Nanhai County, to the British camp to offer an apology, explaining shamelessly: "The villagers took such hostile actions without the knowledge and approval of the Manchu government, whose officials were not involved." Later Yu Baochun adopted a deceptive tactic to force the villagers to disperse. In this way, the British soldiers were able to make a quick exit through the terrain amid catcalls from the masses.

The temporary dispersal of the masses did not spell an end to the struggle. On 7 June British commander Eliot shamelessly demanded that the Chinese people "never again commit such an atrocity." The people of Guangzhou immediately responded with a notice vehemently exposing the crimes of the British Army, sternly warning the aggressors that "unless you withdraw from Humen, hundreds of thousands of ways can be found to burn all your ships to ashes." They also sternly declared: "We can rely on our own strength to repel the aggressors without the support of regular soldiers or government appropriations."

No one should underestimate the actual role and historical significance of that struggle.

First, this struggle dealt a telling blow to the overbearing British aggressors. According to the statistics, from 29 to 31 May the people of Sanyuanli and other villages killed and wounded more than 200 British soldiers, which was reportedly "the heaviest toll the barbarians ever suffered since their arrival in Human. "(Opium War" Vol 4, p 28) One of the aggressors who participated in that battle confessed: "I hope that I will never fight such a battle again, because we have really taken enough beating." Fearing that the people might further riot against them, the British soldiers had no alternative but to withdraw from Guangzhou. From then on, they spent a long time away from Guangzhou, where they once wanted to push the people around without fear of reprisals.

Second, killing and wounding a few enemy soldiers was not the sole purpose of that struggle. More important was that when a so-called "backward" nation was confronted with a strong aggressive enemy, it could bravely resist with primitive weapons. This is an extremely invaluable revolutionary spirit.

Third, the fact that the struggle was sabotaged by the feudal rulers and that lessons had to be learned at a cost of blood gradually led the people to clearly understand the relationship between the Manchu government and the aggressors, and to resolutely struggle against imperialism and its running dogs. Today, when we review this history, we should never forget the necessity of learning from the Sanyuanli people's patriotic spirit displayed during their struggle against Britain.

PARTY AND STATE

LIN ZEXU'S ROLE IN WESTERNIZATION IN 19th CENTURY NOTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Qian Qiao [6929 2890]: "Lin Zexu [2651 0463 1776], a Patriot Who Opened His Eyes to the World"]

[Text] The date, 3 June 1839, is worthy of commemoration by the Chinese people. On that day, human waves stormed Humen beach in Guangzhou. The focus of attention was two newly excavated ponds called "smoke-smothering pools," into which opium, salt and lime were thrown by civilians and soldiers, who also stirred the ponds with iron hoes and wooden rakes. By the time the lime was melted, the ponds were whirling with bubbles. Soon black smoke clouded the sky overhead. As soon as the opium was destroyed, the crowd broke into loud applause. This memorable scene of opium destruction at Humen is reflected in the first sculptural relief inscribed on the monument to the people's heroes that now stands in Tiananmen Square.

The leader and organizer of that opium destruction movement was Lin Zexu. Lin Zexu (1785-1850) was a native of Houguan (today's Fuzhou), Fujian Province. Before the start of the opium prohibition movement, he was the commissioner in charge of the river waterway development, grain shipments and the salt industry. In his career serving the feudal government, he climbed gradually to prominence as an official of shrewdness, competence, aptitude, cleanliness, rectitude and integrity. His loyalty to the feudal rule earned him the trust of Emperor Dao Guang. In 1832 he was appointed imperial inspector of Jiangsu, and in 1837 he was promoted to the position of the governor-general of Hunan and Guangdong. It was during that tour of duty that the danger of opium came to his attention. He proposed a six-point opium-banning regulation stipulating that antidotes or neutralizers of the effect of opium be produced for use by addicts and that smoking pipes and opium paste be searched out and rounded up for destruction. In March 1839, Lin Zexu was instructed to proceed to Guangzhou to investigate and ban the use of opium. Relying on "popular support," he made active preparations for coastal defense while calling on the people to organize themselves into armed groups. Later, 5,000 warriors were recruited to serve the navy. While openly calling on the masses to rise to defend their country and protect their homeland, he proclaimed that "if the British barbarian warships intrude into our rivers, you have my permission to meet them with knives." On 18 March, he notified the foreign opium peddlers that all opium aboard their ships must be rounded up and presented to the Chinese side within the 3 days along with a written pledge that no more opium would be smuggled into China's

territory in the future, and "if anyone continues to do so, he will face execution according to the law, and all contraband he brings will be confiscated." He also vowed that "this official will never return home until opium is eliminated. There is no reason to stop the struggle until this problem is settled." The struggle resolutely waged by the Chinese people forced the British and American opium peddlers to surrender a total of 2.37 million jin of opium to the Chinese side in April and May, and this was destroyed in the presence of the masses at Humen beach under Lin Zexu's supervision between 3 and 25 June. When opium was destroyed, local residents and foreigners were permitted to witness the event so that "they can see it as a common reminder." The Humen event warned the world of the Chinese people's strong will and determination to eliminate that poisonous drug and resist aggression mounted by foreign countries.

Lin Zexu was an outstanding representative of China's struggle against the external aggression of his time, "the first man of the Qing Dynasty who broadened his vision of the world." As a big Asian nation, China has had a long history of commerce with other countries. But the politically corrupt Qing Dynasty considered itself the most powerful in the world and attempted to wall off the country to foreigners. For a long time it rejected Western science, thus creating a society in China filled with superstitious and ignorant people who knew nothing about what happened beyond China's borders. Many senior government officials of the Qing Dynasty did not even know how big the world was, the distance from China to England or the location of the United States. At that time some people grudgingly complained of this situation, saying: "It seems that no one in China is interested in foreign affairs." Some foreigners ridiculed China by saying: "The Chinese Government neither knows nor inquires about political matters of interest in foreign countries. This is why China still knows nothing about the West." In order to get China acquainted with the situation at home and abroad and to know the situation in the Western countries, in an effort to meet the needs of future struggle he led a number of his staff members to start translating foreign language books and newspapers, work which called for great courage because it was denounced by some people of his time as a betrayal of their country. He then organized a group to translate the book "World Geography" written by the Englishman, Murray, later renamed "An Account of Four Continents," which contains the geographical features and history of more than 30 countries in the world. Later, he directed the translation and compilation of a book entitled "Barbarians' Views of Chinese Affairs" with the aim of briefing the Chinese public on foreign countries' views of China. By constantly broadening his views through struggle and by summing up his experiences in this field, Lin Zexu gradually improved his knowledge of the world and his strategic thinking. For example, he distinguished the arch enemy of his time, Britain, from the United States, France, the Netherlands, and Portugal, and eventually isolated that archenemy. He even succeeded in dissuading the Portuguese governor of Macao from directly aiding the British aggressors. This is only one example of his success in this field. He also considered it strategically significant to distinguish British officials from British businessmen, and decent British businessmen from opium peddlers. Lin Zexu not only could open his eyes to see the world, but he was also an advocate of importing Western guns and ships to resist Western aggression. This is an important example of how he took active steps to absorb what was best from Western technology. Under the corrupt imperial government of the Qing Dynasty, the military equipment was in bad shape, weapons were in a rundown condition, gun

barrels and muzzles had so many bores that they could easily explode. Their firing range was short in the absence of accurate targeting devices. Lin Zexu also imported weapons from abroad in addition to those manufactured at home. In an imperial proposal, he stated: "For fear that our old guns might not work, I have secretly ordered the importation of Western guns with copper barrels and other sophisticated iron artillery pieces from abroad weighing 5,000 to 9,000 jin apiece." Through an American businessman, he purchased a ship of 1080-ton class built in Britain and converted it into a warship, thus marking the first importation of a foreign ship by China. In January 1840, Lin Zexu began using 20 imported artillery pieces to reinforce the Humen Fortress.

Although Lin Zexu's efforts to ban the use of opium in China ended in failure, his deeds merit the Chinese people's commemoration and respect. He was well aware of the truth that the masses must be relied upon to resist aggression. With a driving spirit and tenacious will, he feared no difficulties. As a result of his efforts to break the feudal ideological shackles which prevented the Chinese from communicating with other countries and from paying attention to what was taking place in foreign countries, he opened up an unprecedented vista for the ignorant and blindly xenophobic society of his time and enlightened some patriotic and progressive senior officials to the reality of the day. He deserves to be called the first person in contemporary Chinese history who opened his eyes to see the world.

9574

CSO: 4005/700

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN CRACKS DOWN ON CRIMES, TIGHTENS PUBLIC SECURITY

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Resolution of the Standing Committee of Fujian Provincial People's Congress on Implementing the Three Legal Documents of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Further Strengthening Public Security (passed on 26 June 1981 at the 10th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Provincial People's Congress)"]

[Text] The 10th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th Fujian provincial people's congress conscientiously studied the three documents passed at the 19th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th National People's Congress, viz., "Resolution on Strengthening the Work of Explaining Laws," "Decision on the Issue of Ratifying Death Penalty Cases" and "Decision on Handling Escapees and Repeat Offenders among the Labor Reform and Labor Education Personnel." They discussed the documents in connection with the reality of the province and found that the documents reflect the strong desire and demand of the broad masses and constitute an effective weapon to crack down on criminal activities and strengthen public security. The governments of all levels must organize the cadres to study them conscientiously, propagandize them widely and implement them firmly.

Since the party's Third Plenary Session, especially since the provincial political and legal work conference in May this year, the political and legal organs of all levels in our province, under the party's leadership, have performed large amounts of work, and the public security throughout the province, after strengthening, have made some improvement. However, as a whole, there has been no fundamental improvement. The problems in some areas remain fairly serious and major criminal cases still occur now and then. The organizations of all levels must conscientiously summarize experiences, improve understanding, concretely rectify the lack of effectiveness and promptness in cracking down on crimes, take forceful measures and further strengthen public security.

The political and legal organs of all levels must correctly employ the weapon of law and firmly crack down on and check all kinds of criminal activities. Those committing murder, rape, robbery, bombing and arson and those seriously endangering society, especially the abettors, the principals and the individuals

in labor reform and labor education who have been released after the expiration of their terms and the escapees who continue to commit crimes, refusing to reform after repeated education, must be severely punished according to law, without leniency or tolerance. The political, legal and public security organs must use the three legal documents as the weapon and actively launch a political offensive. In areas where criminal activities are serious, they must organize, with planning and preparation, relatively concentrated attacks several times, select the typical cases, hold powerful propaganda and criticism mass meetings and deter the criminals and lift the morale of the masses.

The governments of all levels must consider strengthening public security a major task and, under the unified leadership of the party committees, mobilize the strengths of the entire society for comprehensive control. The leaders of the various branches and units must personally handle the matter, reinforce the ideological-political work on the cadres and masses, further make sound the mass public security organizations, launch the masses to make public security pledges and carry out all items of security and guard measures. They must open all avenues to place the young people awaiting employment. In regard to the youths violating law and committing crimes, they must ask the relevant units in society and the parents to take up the responsibility, implement the measure case by case and enthusiastically perform the work of help, education and persuasion.

All areas must, in connection with the practical conditions and with a goal in mind, widely launch propaganda education on the legal system. They must teach the cadres and masses to strengthen their concept of the legal system, consciously observe the laws and decrees and struggle courageously against all kinds of law violating and criminal conducts. They must publicize the good men and good deeds in observing law and discipline, coming forward for a just cause and remaining fearless in face of danger, criticize and overcome anarchist and extreme egoist conducts and develop the new ethics and new mores of socialism.

6080

CSO: 4005/742

PARTY AND STATE

EMPHASIS AT POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE REPORTED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Staff report: "Pull Ourselves Together To Grasp Work; Make Up Our Minds To Serve as Models--Shijiazhuang CCP Committee Convenes Political Work Conference and Suggests That Political Work Must Be Expanded Closely Around the Central Issue of Rectifying the Party Workstyle, Promoting Political Stability, and Ensuring the Smooth Execution of Economic Readjustment"]

[Text] Recently, the prefectural CCP committee of Shijiazhuang convened a prefecture-wide political work conference. The conference held that political work is a fundamental aspect of party work. Attaching importance to political and ideological work has been a fine party tradition. During the 10 years of catastrophe, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, on the pretext of strengthening political work, resorted to the unscrupulous propositions that "politics may have an impact on other things" and that "politics can take the place of everything else;" they likewise trumpeted the theory of "spiritual omnipotence." Thus they ruined the reputation of political work and fouled up the people's thinking. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have stressed the practice of operating according to economic laws and have adhered to the principle of material benefit; this is entirely necessary. In the meantime, however, not enough emphasis has been placed on political work, and as a result our political work has been weakened. This has created the impression in the people's minds that during the period since the shift of the focus of our work, political work has become "useless," "no longer effective," and "no longer popular." This is just an illusion. We must understand that construction of the four modernizations is the focus of our party's work. Realization of the four modernizations requires the strong assurance of the party's political and ideological work. In production activities, human factors and material factors play their roles together in unity. The state of man's spiritual condition and whether or not his ideological line is correct have a great deal to do with the development of production. The material and the spiritual are opposites in unity. We can resort neither to "spiritual omnipotence" nor to "monetary omnipotence." Should we rely merely on providing award money and place no emphasis on ideology, on the spiritual, or on our workstyle, such award money would be bound to erode the spirit of the producers, aggravate the hired-hand mentality of "working according to the money paid," and thereby delay or even sabotage production. For this reason, through solid work we must gradually restore the party's fine tradition and lofty reputation regarding political work.

Taking into consideration the situation with the ranks of party members and cadres in Shijiazhuang Prefecture, it is imperative that we grasp political work. This is a matter of urgency. Generally speaking, party organizations and the vast ranks of party members and cadres in the prefecture are good and relatively good. But we must also see clearly that the condition of party organizations and of cadre ranks at various levels has still not adapted to the situation of readjustment of the national economy. Although there has been a turn for the better in our party's workstyle, there has not yet been a fundamental turn for the better. In the first place, some comrades are not studying the party's line, principles, and policies very seriously or carrying them out relevantly. Some maintain a negative, perfunctory attitude, and certain individuals even pretend to follow them but in reality violate them, thus resorting to doubledealing. In the second place, some comrades fail to display revolutionary vigor; they "pass the buck in the case of public duties but are always busy with private affairs," and they tend to be irresponsible. Their bureaucratism is serious. In the third place, some comrades take advantage of their office to attempt to make private gain and seek privileges. And in the fourth place, some comrades' sense of organization is very thin and their discipline is lax; they fail to carry out the party's democratic centralism. If the above-mentioned practices are allowed to spread, the situation of stability and unity is liable to be sabotaged and economic readjustment will find the going rough. Such conditions indicate that it is imperative for us to conscientiously solve the question of the prevailing incorrect party workstyle and imperative for us to energetically strengthen our political work.

The conference demanded that political work at present be expanded closely around the central issue of rectifying the party's workstyle, promoting political stability, and assuring the smooth execution of economic readjustment, so that the vast ranks of party members and cadres will pull themselves together to grasp their work and make up their minds to serve as models.

1. They must continue to sort out the influence of leftist ideology. "Leftist" errors have had a long history; they have been errors of a principal nature since the founding of our state; they have penetrated into the economy, politics, ideology and workstyle and become a kind of incurable disease. In the people's thinking, the prejudice that "'left' is better than right" and that one should incline "to the 'left' rather than to the right" has been very strong. Healing such an incurable disease must go through a rather long process. Our efforts to recognize this "left" and sort out this "left" began after we chose to adhere to the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. But because we have been subjected to a rather profound influence, plus the constraint of the conventions enforced by the former responsible comrade of the Provincial Party Committee, our perception of the "left" has been rather slow and our criticism of the "left" began rather late, so that the influence of the "left" has not been eliminated even today. We must appraise this question practically and continue to criticize and sort out the influence of the "left" in a penetrating way.

While clearly recognizing "leftist" influence as the principal tendency at present, we must at the same time see the interference by the right. We must strategically correct the "leftist" tendencies in our guiding ideology and at the same time also correct any rightist tendencies.

As for the methods by which leftist errors are to be sorted out, one must conscientiously study the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works, study the Central Committee documents and directives, and thereby master our ideological weapons. The second thing to do is to sort out the errors of the "left" through criticism and self-criticism. Leading cadres at various levels must, on the basis of carrying out their own study and doing their own thinking, take the lead in launching self-criticism and consciously sorting out the influence of the "left." The third is to strike up a link with reality and propagate the fine situation since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, help everybody to recognize the correctness of the line, principles, and policies determined by the Third Plenary Session with facts, and thereby heighten his consciousness in adhering to them and carrying them out. The fourth thing is to grasp the principal ideological tendency amid the ranks of the cadres at present and apply the dredging method, thus relevantly doing a good job of providing guidance and unraveling the ideological knot.

2. They must propagate and adhere to the party's four basic principles with fortitude and confidence. The line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee are consistent with the four basic principles, are based on the four basic principles, and are the concrete application and realization of the four basic principles under new conditions. In order to adhere to and protect the four basic principles even better, we must, at present, guide the cadres and the masses in solving the following problems:

First, we must essentially recognize the corruptness of the capitalist system and the reactionary nature of the sham socialism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," recognize the superiority of the socialist system, and thereby insist on a socialist orientation. We must grasp the fundamental characteristics of socialism, apply the fundamental principles of Marxism, and further criticize and eliminate the influence of "large size," "higher degree of public ownership," "egalitarianism," and "poverty" and deepen our understanding of the party's prevailing policies.

Second, we must make clear the historical position of proletarian dictatorship and its role in the present stage from the unity of theory and practice; we must divide, dissipate, and suppress the class enemies' various activities of sabotage by the strength of state power; and we must crack down on various deeds of criminal offense.

Third, we must propagate adherence to, and improvement of, our party leadership as the key to the realization of the four modernizations. We must propagate our party's brilliant fighting process in a deepening way and recognize our party as a great, glorious, and correct party. Although our party has repeatedly made mistakes, it has always itself recognized and corrected those mistakes. At present, there indeed exist some elements of devious workstyle within the party, and there are indeed a very small number of leading cadres seeking privileges. However, those good comrades who labor day in and day out for the party, the people, and the motherland are, after all, in the overwhelming majority. After the test of 60 years of winds and waves, and especially through its struggle with Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our party has become politically mature. Our party has strength and hope. We must absolutely never waver in our confidence in the party, never doubt, and never deny our party's leadership just because the party has made mistakes and there exist some elements of devious workstyle within the party.

Fourth, we must propagate the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must correctly appraise Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought and enable cadres and the masses to earnestly recognize that Chairman Mao's merits are primary and his mistakes are secondary. We must rectify our attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought and firmly believe that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the most revolutionary, most advanced, and most scientific thought system of mankind and is forever the spiritual weapon of communists and the theoretical basis guiding our thinking. At present, we must energetically launch the "five emphasis, four beautiful" and "learn from Lei Feng and establish a new workstyle" activities, give scope to the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of putting our lives on the line, abide strictly by discipline, by the spirit of self-sacrifice, by the selfless spirit of putting the interests of others ahead of one's own, and by the spirit of overcoming all enemies and overcoming all difficulties, and adhere to revolutionary optimism and the spirit of eliminating all difficulties in order to achieve victory, so that these kinds of spirit will become important pillars of our spiritual civilization.

3. We must be determined to rectify devious workstyles. We must profoundly recognize the extreme importance and urgency of this effort to rectify devious workstyles, overcome all obstacles, strengthen our confidence, make up our minds, and carry out the principle of taking prevention as our main task, taking education as our main task, establishing the law first, and conducting education first, so that existing laws must be followed, violations of the law must be looked into, and execution of the law must be strict. Thereby we can proceed with the job firmly and steadily."

4. We must strengthen the building of the ranks of our cadres. At present, we must make a salient effort to grasp the following points: The first is to strengthen the building of the leading groups at various levels in conjunction with the realization of policies. We must further do a good job of readjusting the leading groups according to the principle of "three-in-one, overall planning to achieve solutions." With the goal of maintaining relative stability among the cadres, we must resolutely eliminate the "three kinds of people" and the "four kinds of people" from these groups. In the case of those who have for a long time failed to understand the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, who have failed to implement it, and who have failed to change even after education, they also should be readjusted. In the case of leading cadres with a seriously declining revolutionary will who fail to change their ways even after education, they must be transferred from their leading posts. We must continue to criticize the leftist viewpoint on the question of intellectuals; select, trust and encourage truly knowledgeable intellectuals; and give full scope to their talent for business leadership. The second is to strengthen the party's democratic centralism and to make party discipline strict. We must resolutely carry out the principles of "the individual obeying the organization, the minority obeying the majority, the lower level obeying the higher level, and the whole party obeying the central authorities." The third is to do a good job of training cadres. The fourth is to strengthen the building of the party's basic-level organizations and the education of party members. And the fifth is to energetically support those comrades who have the courage to assume responsibility and who dare to work. We must establish and perfect a system of responsibility for the cadres at their respective posts, make methods of reward and punishment strict and clear, and examine performances at fixed intervals.

The conference emphatically pointed out that grasping the initiative in conducting ideological and political work means substantially adhering to party leadership, whereas abandoning ideological and political work also means abandoning party leadership. In order practically to strengthen party leadership in political work, we must first of all seriously solve the problems of a lack of division of labor between the party and the government, of the party substituting for the government, and of party committees failing to concern themselves with party affairs. Party committees must concentrate their energies on concerning themselves with party affairs, on concerning themselves with adhering to and executing the party's line, principles, and policies, on concerning themselves with the party's ideological and political work, and on concerning themselves with major decisionmaking in economic construction. Concrete work and daily administrative matters must be unstintingly entrusted to the government for their management. Secondly, party committees' various working departments must strengthen their own ideological construction and organizational construction. Thirdly, from top to bottom we must establish a system of organs for political work. In the case of prefectural, county, and direct unit party committees and bureaus, apart from party group secretaries who must personally grasp political work, each must clearly designate a responsible comrade who is to spend his main energy managing political work. In the case of party committees and bureaus and private enterprises and public institutions with a rather large number of subordinate units, special political work organs must be established. In other cases where special organs are not set up, there must be special individuals in charge of political and ideological work. Fourthly, we must establish and perfect our political work system. Systems of the past which had been implemented with results--such as "one lecture after every three meetings," study of political theories, briefings and propagandist activities, appraisal and comparison at fixed intervals, and regulations for cadres--must be gradually restored. At the same time we must, with regard to the new situation since the shift in the focus of our work, conduct democratic discussions, formulate new systems, and grasp them and put them into effect. Fifthly, leading cadres, cadres of leading organs, and cadres of political work must be strict in disciplining themselves and set personal examples. We must improve our methods and workstyle in political work, eliminate the "leftist" influence of "haughtiness," "suppression," "emptiness," and "rudeness" and formalistic things in our past political work, adhere to the dredging principle, promote investigation and study, and seek truth from facts so as to make our political work scientific. And sixthly, we must continue to grasp well our political work without interruption, and make our work profound, detailed, and flexible.

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PARTY AND STATE

FORUM SETS REGULATIONS FOR SELECTING GRADUATE STUDENTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by XINHUA correspondent Yang Jianye [2799 1696 2814] and GUANGMING RIBAO correspondent Zhi Jiewen [2535 3381 2429]: "New Situation and New Regulations on the Recruitment of Graduate Students in the PRC"]

[Text] As the work of recruiting college graduates is about to get underway in 1981, we have learned from the national forum on the recruiting of postgraduate students that a new situation has developed in this field and it should therefore be met with some new regulations.

This year, more college graduates are expected to be enrolled in the postgraduate study program than in 1980. In the 17 years after the founding of new China, from 1949 and to 1965, an average of nearly 1,000 college graduates were recruited for this program each year; in 4 of those years, the figure even exceeded 2,000. All told, over 23,000 such students were recruited during the 17-year period, and over 16,000 of them graduated. But this system of enrolling college graduates in the postgraduate training program was not restored until 1978, following the smashing of the "gang of four." In the 3 years that followed, a total of over 22,000 such students were recruited, including over 10,000 in 1978, over 8,000 in 1979, and over 3,000 in 1980. This year marks the fourth anniversary of the restoration of this system. Our original plan had called for the enrollment of more than 18,000 students in the postgraduate study program in 1981 and 1982. However, in response to the strong demands of many departments for training more graduate students in order to meet the needs of the socialist modernization program, comrades at the national forum on recruitment of college graduates have finally decided to increase the number of students who will work toward their master's degree at home to 10,000 and the number of students who will pursue studies abroad to 1,500. Recruiting of graduate students in these two categories will get underway simultaneously.

This year, attention must be paid to the following changes in the qualifications of college graduates to be recruited and to the new regulations governing their recruitment, which differ from that in previous years:

First, there are changes in the category of students to be recruited. This year, truly outstanding graduate students will be selected to work toward their master's degree from among students who have completed a 4-year college education. For this reason, applicants for this year's postgraduate study program will come mainly from among the students who entered 4-year colleges in 1977 and will graduate in

the spring of 1982. Among the qualified applicants will be individuals who have accumulated enough course credits for graduates or have completed their major undergraduate program with outstanding academic records and therefore can graduate ahead of schedule, as well as others with the same level of education. This year, the academic aptitude of these applicants will be strictly examined, and it will be re-examined after they have passed the first examination before a decision can be made on their acceptance.

Second, the requirements for testing the applicants will be stricter than ever. This year's regulations call for an overall examination of their knowledge on basic theories and of their professional knowledge, as well as an increase from five to six in the number of subjects to be tested; these include political theory, foreign languages, basic college courses, basic professional courses, and professional courses. This year, applicants accepted (for the test) will no longer be informed of the areas of study to be tested and of the reference books that need to be read, as had been the case in the past. Also, the level of the questions to be tested will be higher than in previous years. In previous years, the questions that were used to test college graduates for the postgraduate program were directed at those college graduates whose academic achievements were at the middle level and who had completed their college education prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution." The level of test questions at that time was based on their academic aptitude. Those who passed the examination or who fared better than that were enrolled in the postgraduate program. The level of questions to be used in the upcoming examination will be directed at those outstanding students who entered 4-year colleges in 1977. Those who can pass this examination or who fare better in the examination will qualify for the postgraduate training program. Those who are to prepare these questions have been advised to use such reference books as the "Teaching Plans," the "Teaching Program," and the "General Teaching Materials" published by the Ministry of Education and other departments and organizations.

This year's tests in political theory and foreign languages (including English, Russian, Japanese, German, and French) will be prepared under a unified plan formulated by the Ministry of Education. The test in political theory will be based on the political theory teaching program adopted by the 4-year colleges, which calls on qualified applicants to master the essentials of the history of the CCP, political economy, and philosophy (liberal arts students are required to take an additional test in the International Communist Movement), and to understand important current events at home and abroad as well as domestic and international policies. This test is used mainly to examine the applicants' ability to know the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to apply the stand, viewpoint, and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to analyze and solve problems. The test contains two parts: basic concepts and theoretical analysis. The test in foreign languages is based on the foreign language teaching program used by the 4-year colleges. The test is divided into two parts: basic knowledge of foreign languages and short-story translation. Equal weight is given to these two parts in the scoring. The test in basic knowledge of foreign languages (which includes filling in the missing word or words, grammatical analysis, making a sentence from individual words or phrases, and translating Chinese into English) is used to examine the level of basic knowledge of foreign languages and the mastery of these languages acquired by the applicants. The test in short-story translation provides three alternatives, from which the students are to choose one. This arrangement is based on the different demands of students who major in different undergraduate programs.

Third, in carrying out this year's enrollment program, the Ministry of Education will no longer set minimum standards for recruiting college graduates, as it did in the past, since the student recruiting units have been delegated greater power than ever to handle this problem. The student enrollment principle for this year calls for "an overall examination of the applicants with respect to their moral, intellectual, and physical levels, enrollment of only those who have been proven to be really outstanding and able to meet quality standards, and rejection of any expedient measures to enroll substandard students to fill vacancies." In accordance with this principle, only those students whose test score in each subject is 60 percent or better will be enrolled in the postgraduate study program--except for those who score a little under 60 percent in one or two subjects but score very high in other subjects. All student recruiting units are required to set standards for student enrollment, in accordance with the student enrollment principle and in response to specific demands. They must also prepare an initial list of acceptable students and circulate it to various departments (research units) so that they can solicit opinions from teachers, and so that schools (colleges and institutes of higher learning) can conscientiously discuss and examine it before it is submitted to the provincial, municipal, or autonomous regional student enrollment offices and departments concerned for action. This list of students who are enrolled in the postgraduate study program will be announced, along with plans to place other college graduates in jobs. The Ministry of Education, provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional student enrollment offices and departments concerned shall have the responsibility and power to supervise and inspect this program.

A responsible person of the Ministry of Education said: The training of graduate students in our country must go hand in hand with the readjustment and development of the economy. A review of our postgraduate study program shows that the training of college graduates has entered a new period of history. He expressed the hope that all those interested in postgraduate studies will feel free to apply for the test. He said he also hopes that all departments and units will give active support to the work of recruiting college graduates for the postgraduate study program, and that they will spare no effort in making talent available to the state.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU PARTY LEADERS ADDRESS FORUM ON LITERATURE, ART

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Jiangsu Province Holds Discussion Meeting for Party Members and Cadres of Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] A forum was recently held by the propaganda department of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and attended by party members and cadres on the literary and artistic front. This forum was held in response to a decision by the committee's. As a result of study and discussion, comrades at the forum pledged to continue the emancipation of the mind on the basis of the four basic principles, and to implement the "double-hundred" policy. They also vowed to take a step forward in revitalizing literature and art and in developing the excellent situation on the literary and artistic front in our province, and to play a role in building spiritual civilization and accelerating the pace of the "four modernizations."

Comrades Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470] and Wang Haisu [3076 3189 4725] addressed the forum. Comrade Chen Baichen [7115 4101 1057] delivered a speech on the problem of how to further develop the excellent situation on the literary and artistic front.

The forum reviewed the situation on the literary and artistic front since the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the party's Third Plenum. Comrades attending the forum said: As in other parts of the country, the situation on the literary and artistic front in our province is excellent. During the past several years, chaos has been eliminated, order has been restored, the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been smashed, and the forbidden zone set up by them has been removed. The result is a flourishing form of literature and art and new progress and improvements on the ideological and artistic front. A number of outstanding and relatively outstanding works have appeared in our province. Among them are novels, plays, odes and songs, essays, folk tales, and works catering to children. Teams of young writers and artists have grown in strength, and old writers have regained strength and have presented some good works to the public. Robust and young writers have become a dominant force in literary circles. Particularly noteworthy are some young writers who have emerged as active thinkers with initial success in creative writing. It can be said that an excellent situation unprecedented in the past 31 years has developed on the literary and artistic front, thus opening new prospects for literature and art.

While unreservedly endorsing achievements, comrades were not inattentive to some problems they have discovered. For example, truly outstanding literary and artistic works are seldom seen, while further efforts have yet to be made to improve the ideological aspect and artistic quality of literary writings. A number of works remain below level ideologically and artistically. Some commentaries and articles have been devoted to spreading erroneous viewpoints in violation of the four basic principles. Some theatrical programs devoted to spreading feudal superstitions, as well as stories of obscenity and murder, have been staged and have produced a bad effect on society. Comrades maintained that no one should in any way ignore the pernicious "leftist" influence that still needs to be eliminated; some new tendencies to get rid of or weaken party leadership have developed, along with the tendency of bourgeois freedom, and these merit the public's attention and corrective measures. Only in this way can achievements be further consolidated, shortcomings be eliminated, and continuing progress be made.

Before the forum concluded, Comrade Xu Jiatun delivered a speech. After commenting on the excellent situation on the literary and artistic front in our province, he pointed out: Literary and artistic circles must endorse, defend, and develop the mainstream, take a serious attitude toward its tributaries, and adopt appropriate measures to overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes. They must concentrate on constantly summing up experiences, draw lessons from mistakes, and gear literature and art to serve the people and socialism. I fervently hope that literary and artistic workers will make conscientious efforts to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as well as the party's line, principles, and policies, and make good use of criticism and self-criticism as a weapon. We must follow the line of the Third Plenum and the four basic principles in reviewing literary and artistic works, and prevent any attempt to misinterpret the emancipation of the mind and the "double-hundred" policy. At the same time, good works measuring up to artistic and scientific standards must be commended and appropriate measures must be taken to criticize defects in creative works. Criticism must be reasonable and convincing and must be conducted with an attitude of fairness.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: Our socialist literary and artistic activities are an important part of our party's crusade. Our comrades dedicated to literature and art must uphold the principle of party character in this field. In modern language, upholding the principle of party character in literature and art means resolutely implementing the Party Central Committee's policy of "gearing literature and art to serve the people and socialism." Today, the primary task of the Chinese people is to build a socialist power with the realization of modernization in four fields. Our literature and art must make positive contributions to the four modernizations program. All our literary and artistic workers must pride themselves in assuming this historical mission. Literature and art have a very great role to play in society. Literature and art are tools to help the people realize what life is all about, and are a means of education which guides them to turn over a new leaf in life and to strive for the realization of new goals. Literary and artistic workers must take into account the possible effect their works may have on society, so that they can present to the public the best products of their mental labor and give them education, inspiration, strength, and confidence. To fulfill this glorious mission, our literary and artistic workers must apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods to observe complicated

social events, distinguish the mainstream from its tributaries, and take a clear look at the nature of things and the trend of their development. This is the correct path that everyone must follow in reflecting life.

He said: We must emphasize party character in literature and art and the effect of works on society, and we must gear literature and art to serve the people and socialism in a better way. To this end, we must firmly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" as a step in causing literature and art to flourish. Under the guidance of the four basic principles, many themes can be written into works. Earlier, intellectuals and cadres were dominant characters in our literary and artistic works. Further efforts must be made to improve the quality of such works. I hope that you will devote more time to writing works that reflect the lives of workers and peasants, and will be good at portraying the peasants of this new generation, at reflecting their lives and aspirations, and in inspiring them to move forward. This is a most important mission to be fulfilled by writers. The same methods must be adopted in the portrayal of workers. Obviously, there are too many things to be written and too many subjects to be covered. Real life is so rich that it has become an inexhaustible source for writers. Diversification of themes, styles, and performing arts is necessary. Creative literature and art cover a vast area in which writers and artists can fully demonstrate their talent. I hope that our writers and artists will foster lofty ideals and aim high in presenting to the public works that deserve to be called immortal masterpieces of our great era. Truly great works are capable of reflecting reality and inspiring the people to move forward. Today, we can claim to have this potential and offer people this promise. I hope that comrades will emulate Lu Xun and Mao Shun [5403 4163]. I believe that as a result of a common effort by writers who are party member-writers and writers who are not party members, our country, including Jiangsu, is likely to produce great men of letters like Lu Xun and Mao Shun.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun discussed the problem of how to improve and strengthen party leadership on the literary and artistic front. In this connection, he said: In order to improve and strengthen leadership over literary and artistic work, the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and party committees at all other levels today must concentrate on grasping the following points well: 1) They must truly think and act in a way that shows a high regard for literary and artistic works. 2) They must show concern for the well-being of writers and artists, show an interest in their work, and actively create necessary conditions for their activities. 3) They must properly implement the party's line, principles, and policies. The free development of different forms and styles in artistic creations and free discussion of different viewpoints and different schools of thought on the theory of art should be encouraged. 4) The special laws governing the development of literature and art and the freedom to write enjoyed by writers and artists should be respected. Efforts must be made to protect the results of creative labor performed by writers and artists, and to guarantee all legitimate rights and full freedom of writing and academic research they deserve. 5) Conscientious efforts must be made to develop literary and art reviews. Special efforts must be made and appropriate measures must be taken to deal with shortcomings, mistakes, and wrong tendencies in literary and artistic works. Problems existing in literature and art should be handled with a cool and prudent attitude and resolved through consultations and discussions. Thorough

and meticulous ideological and political work must be carried out to encourage and help literary and artistic workers to increase their political consciousness, and to mobilize all positive factors to make contributions to the growth and development of literature and art in Jiangsu Province.

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PARTY AND STATE

SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT ON VALUES DISCUSSED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Lan Guiliang [5663 2710 5328]: "The Socialist Viewpoint on Values: A Discussion with Comrade Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]"]

[Text] What is a Viewpoint on Values?

The question of the socialist viewpoint on values is of great importance. During the first ten days of March of this year, Yu Guangyuan, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was invited to lecture in Japan, where he discussed this topic. Upon returning to China he then went to Hangzhou to attend the Conference on World Economics. During the conference he responded to reporters' questions and discussed his viewpoint on this subject.

Yu Guangyuan said that while many scholars in foreign countries are discussing the topic few people in China are doing so. Nonetheless, this is a very important topic. When this question has been resolved our socialist goals will then be more consistent. In a discussion of the viewpoint on values it is first necessary to clarify the implications of a viewpoint on values. What is a person's viewpoint on values? Simply speaking, it is those values held by a person when carrying out an evaluation of various social practices. Concretely speaking, it is a question of which social goals and which social lifestyles are worthy of our pursuit and our struggles and which social goals and social lifestyles are unworthy of our pursuit and struggles. In a socialist state the goals of socialism are for the wellbeing of the people and the goal of production is to provide for the people and to produce more products in order to satisfy the people's needs. Therefore, whatever will bring the wellbeing of the people is worthy of our pursuit and our struggles. Otherwise, it is not worthy of our pursuit and our struggles.

Yu Guangyuan went a step further and pointed out that in order to plan for the people's wellbeing it is necessary to study the people's lifestyle. The lifestyle encompasses both the material and spiritual aspects. Material life also encompasses such activities as personal preservation, enjoyment, development and endeavours. Spiritual life then encompasses political life, science and aesthetic life as well

as the various ethical and moral relationships of spiritual life. He believes that by making this kind of analysis we can be more concrete about lifestyles in our discussion of our viewpoint on values.

Yu Guangyuan then asked under a socialist system what kind of lifestyle is worthy of the struggle of our people? In a word, it is a life of genuine wellbeing.

Our views on Wellbeing and Enjoyment

What is our view of wellbeing? How is wellbeing attained? Yu Guangyuan lays that since human life encompasses both material and spiritual life wellbeing then ought to include both the spiritual and material aspects. Regarding the material aspect, Engels divided human life into the three aspects of existence, enjoyment and development. In terms of existence, people ought to have better health, which means infrequent illness, a good physique and long life. This is an important part of wellbeing. If a person lacks food, clothing and adequate shelter so that existence itself is threatened this naturally cannot be called wellbeing. Under a socialist system there of course are guarantees for this aspect of life for the masses, and this matter is considered to be highly important.

At this point, Yu Guangyuan then devoted his discussion to the question of enjoyment. He said, enjoyment refers to that level of life which goes beyond satisfying the needs of existence and is thus a level higher than existence. For example, to eat one's fill and to be nourished is existence, but to eat delicacies in a restaurant is consumption outside the boundary of existence and therefore is enjoyment. A person cannot merely satisfy the needs of existence but also must partake of enjoyment, depending on production conditions. In order to have enjoyment there not only must be the material resources for enjoyment, there must also be a certain amount of leisure time in which to utilize this enjoyment--the discretionary time a person has after one's work. If a person wishes to see a movie, just having movie tickets and a movie theater is not enough, as there must also be a fixed time in which to see the movie. In order to travel there must be a fixed vacation time. This point is very clear. Under a socialist system the actual possibilities provide the foundation in providing the people with more enjoyment. Under the capitalist system a capitalist uses the foundation of the value of labor to purchase the labors of the working people. The socialist system does not operate in that fashion. Nonetheless, China today has a backward economy so no unrealistic demands for enjoyment can be made. All the same, under the socialist system there ought to be some concern for enjoyable activities which the people can engage in. We should advocate that the people have enjoyable activities which will be beneficial in producing both physical and mental health and we must disapprove of any enjoyable activities which are harmful to the people's physical and mental health. Smoking and nightlife are examples of such unhealthful activities. Such "enjoyment" which adversely affects physical and mental health is unworthy of our pursuit. There is also a question

in terms of ideological values. For people to use their leisure time to seek benefits in ideological values is an enjoyment which is both healthy and pleasurable. There is also the question of developing the individual's talents, and this also is an important part of the joys of material life. Advances in this area are of great help to social progress.

Prosperity by No Means Equals Happiness

Yu Guangyuan said that prosperity and happiness are two things which are closely related but which also have differences. Prosperity is the foundation of happiness and poverty and difficulties of course are a type of unhappiness. Nonetheless, prosperity does not mean happiness.

He said that there are many examples in history and in real life which show that a prosperous life does not mean happiness. In history there were many princes, nobles and wealthy men who had very prosperous material lives but whose families, marriages and loves suffered from unhappy relationships and who endured lives of pain. After giving many examples both from China and from foreign countries Yu Guangyuan humorously said that everyone is quite familiar with the novel "Red Chamber Dream." In this novel the Jia family finally came to ruin, but Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu both enjoyed lives of great material prosperity. In the novel "Red Chamber Dream" we do not hear any complaints about low wages and rising prices, yet they both live lives of great unhappiness, one dying of despair and the other becoming a monk. And why was this so? It was because of the repression of the feudal system, which prevented their union and brought great suffering to the youths.

This then brought up the question of the spiritual life. A happy life requires that a person have an ethical relationship which brings happiness. Western nations are now very enthusiastic about discussing the problem of a viewpoint on values and many journal articles and conference speakers say that in their own countries the single-minded pursuit of a high level of material life has created evil consequences. In the United States one public opinion survey has results which clearly showed that in the world of highly developed nations only a small number of people wish to "attain a higher standard of living," and the majority of people believe that it would be better "to live a more simple life." They wish to "derive happiness from non-material experiences." At this point Yu Guangyuan said that in terms of spiritual life conditions are greatly superior in a socialist system and it ought to be relatively easy to attain spiritual contentment. The establishment of socialist ethical relationships, such as those between parents and children, husband and wife, brothers, friends, neighbors and even between people who don't know each other allow the masses to attain spiritual contentment and happiness. He said that of course we are not yet perfect in this respect and ought to make a great effort.

Creatively Construct a National Consumer Model

Yu Guangyuan said that China is now a developing nation and the economic and cultural levels are still backward. The people of China are today working together with one mind in an effort to implement the four modernizations. The starting point for our work is to first bring material prosperity to the people. On the one hand we must study whether or not China of the 1980s can follow the path taken by the western nations and live the consumer life lead in western nations today. For example, is it possible for a nation of one billion inhabitants (perhaps 1.2 billion by the end of the century) to have one small automobile per household or to have even one automobile for every two or three households? If that is the case, then how much steel must we produce per year? Can we be like the Americans of today with each person consuming 15 tons of standard coal for fuel and motive power each year? If we are to attain this level how many tons of standard coal must we produce each year? The list could go on and on. On the other hand, we must study whether or not the consumer structure and consumer models of western society would be harmful or beneficial for a developing socialist nation such as ours. We must study whether or not a consumer lifestyle is worthy of our pursuit. These are topics which must be carefully studied. We must proceed according to the concrete conditions in the world and in China in studying and in making plans for the gradual development of a prosperous material life so that the consumer structure and consumer model of the Chinese people will be the most ideal social consumer model. Should we pursue the consumer model now found in western nations or should we creatively develop our own consumer model? These are questions which must be resolved by the viewpoint on values. They will help our scholars to carry out profound studies of our social consumer model and which will also be beneficial in educating the people and in providing correct leadership in regard to a consumer lifestyle.

Comrade Yu Guangyuan finally summed up his remarks by saying that at present the people engaged in studying the socialist viewpoint on values are doing a fine job of uniting the long range, strategic questions with the present tactical questions, thus enabling us to take correct, strong steps toward construction of the four modernizations.

11582
CS01 4005/693

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN PARTY HISTORY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FORMED

Chengdu CHENGDU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Wu Qiquan [0702 0796 2938]]

[Text] To further study the historical experiences of China's revolution and construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, learn the revolutionary struggles and experiential lessons in the Sichuan region led by the party, and improve the scientific research and teaching levels of party history in our province, the Chinese Communist Party History Research Association of Sichuan Province was formed recently in Chengdu on the occasion of welcoming the 60th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party. The inaugural meeting discussed the constitution of the association, communicated and studied the spirit of the second discussion meeting of the National Chinese Communist Party Historical Figures Research Association, implemented the propaganda work of our province on historical party figures, studied matters relevant to writing the biographies of Sichuan's historical revolutionary figures (including patriots) and drafted the topics of themes to be submitted by our province to the second annual meeting of the National Party History Research Association soon to be held. The inaugural meeting elected directors, standing committee members, the chairman and vice chairman of the board, and the secretary general and assistant secretary general. It invited Ren Baige [0117 4101 2047], adviser to the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial political consultative conference, Zhang Xiushu [1728 4423 3578], vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and Yu Hongyuan [0151 3163 6678], chief of the advisory group of the Chengdu Military Region, as the advisers to the Provincial Party History Research Association.

6080

CSO: 4005/742

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA ACTIVITIES IN SHANXI, SHANGHAI REPORTED

Antiair, Antiairborne Defense Training

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Li Xiangde [2621 4328 1795] and Sun Xiyun [1327 0823 0061]: "Beijing Troops Convene On-the-Spot Meeting in Yanbei and Datong--Disseminate Antiair and Antiairborne Training Experience of Militia Units"]

[Text] A militia antiair and antiairborne training on-the-spot meeting of Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army took place in the Yanbei and Datong areas in our province from 21 to 29 May. The meeting studied questions of the militia's antiair and antiairborne training and fighting, and spread the militia's antiair and antiairborne training experience in the Yanbei and Datong areas.

Those participating in the meeting included altogether some 100 comrades from leading organs of the Beijing units and the leading and other concerned departments of brotherly units in the North China region. The meeting was presided over by Kang Lin [1660 2651], responsible comrade of the Beijing units. The deputy chief of staff of the Beijing units, Jin Yu [6855 6877], gave the opening address, and the commanding officer of the Shanxi Military Provincial District, Geng Shuming [5105 3219 2494], attended the meeting. The secretary of the CCP Shanxi Provincial Committee, Wang Tingdong [3769 1656 2767], was present at the meeting and gave a speech.

During the meeting period, all the comrades viewed approximately 20 types of teaching methods and technical and tactical exercises carried out by such units or the militia antiaircraft battalions and regiments and signal and anti-chemical warfare units; they visited the militia's antiair and antiairborne experimental exercise in the Yanbei and Datong areas; they studied the experience of the selected experimental points and the materials compiled by the Shanxi Military Provincial District on militia antiair and antiairborne training; and, in conjunction with the actual situation, they seriously discussed and studied how to handle well questions of militia antiair and antiairborne training and fighting under modern conditions. Using the approach of introducing experiences by demonstrating and training at the same time, the meeting took place in a vivid and lively atmosphere. The movement of militia units participating in the demonstration were skillful and accurate; they made a successful demonstration.

Participating comrades were unanimously of the opinion that this meeting opened their eyes and heightened their perception. It helped them to learn experience, clarified the tasks involved, and increased their confidence in antiair and antiairborne training and fighting.

The meeting held that in a future war of resistance against invasion, antiair and antiairborne struggles will constitute a major area of strategic significance. In order to conduct effective antiair and antiairborne operations in wartime, the militia must in ordinary times organize and train a core contingent to grasp well the training of the special technical contingents of the militia antiaircraft battery battalion and corps and signal and anti-chemical warfare corps. During the training, attention must be paid to quality, and emphasis must be placed on practical results, so that the necessary basic skills can be solidly learned to enable militia contingents in key areas to handle their weapons proficiently and shoulder their fighting tasks. The core contingent must resort to uniform planning and overall considerations and scientifically arrange the timetable so as to do a good job of training, on the one hand, and avoid any impact on production, on the other hand, and truly solve the question of doing a good job in militia training under the new situation.

The meeting stressed that party committees at various levels must include militia antiair and antiairborne training in their important agenda, unify their leadership, make overall plans and arrangements, and study and solve concrete problems in training in time. Manpower and armed units at various levels must serve as good staff officers of local party committees. Comrades who share the responsibilities of militia training must work solidly with a spirit of accountability in the time of war, insist on penetrating actual situations, grasp typical demonstrations well, sum up new experiences, and properly launch this work.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Tingdong said: The convening of this on-the-spot meeting has been very important to the study and solution of the question of militia antiair and antiairborne training and to the raising of the capability of cadres at various levels to organize and carry out antiair and antiairborne operations and the technical and tactical level of the militia. Party committees and manpower and armed units of the province must regularly educate the masses of the people concerning love for the motherland and defense of the motherland, solidly carry out the militia's "three realizations," and organize, equip, and educate the core militia units especially well. They must study new situations and solve new problems, properly arrange a training timetable for the militia, and solve in a practical manner compensation for work missed and other actual problems when members of the militia participate in training, so that riding on the East Wind of this meeting they can further do a good job of building the militia of our province.

At the conclusion of the meeting, chief officers of the Beijing units presented banners, certificates, and prizes to collectives and individuals participating in the antiair and antiairborne training.

Editorial Comment

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial by staff commentator: "Do a Good Job of Militia Antiair and Antiairborne Training"]

[Text] Strengthening the militia antiair and antiairborne training in people's defense cities and antiairborne regions and elevating the militia's fighting capabilities are major issues in carrying out a war of resistance against invasion.

The development of militia antiair and antiairborne training requires various aspects of coordination and support. Hence, only under the uniform planning and arrangements and concrete assistance of party committees at various levels can its tasks be accomplished. Practice at the selected points for experiment

indicate that in order to do a good job of providing militia antiair and antiairborne training, there may be this or that experience to draw upon, but the key item is that the relevant party committees pay attention, reinforce their leadership in a practical manner, and provide energetic support in various aspects. Party committees at all levels in the province must grasp this work as a great matter in the consolidation of our national defense and protection of the construction of our four modernizations and adopt practical and feasible measures so as to have it expeditiously launched.

Strengthening leadership over militia antiair and antiairborne training first of all requires full understanding of the important strategic significance of antiair and antiairborne struggles in a future war of resistance against invasion. Our province is situated in the forefront of North China. It also constituted a protective screen flanking the capital. Hence its strategic position is very important. Under present conditions, when our forces for air defense are still rather weak, rendering blows against the enemy still depends on the three-in-one combined armed forces of the field armies, local armies, and militia. Only by doing a good job in militia antiair and antiairborne training in ordinary times can coordination with troop units be effected in order to cope with the enemy's air raids and airborne landing attempts. Therefore, party committees at all levels must consciously include militia training work on their agenda so that in exercising leadership they have a division of labor, in convening meetings they have made arrangements, in providing training they have made plans, and in putting policies into effect they have adopted measures. According to the basic tasks shouldered by militia antiair and antiairborne operations and the principles of such operations, they must formulate and perfect advance scenarios of such militia antiair and antiairborne operations, establish and strengthen commanding organs, form various antiair and antiairborne militia groups, provide uniform planning and overall considerations, and make rational arrangements, so that a good job can be done in training, on the one hand, and production will not be affected on the other hand. They must seriously solve the question of compensation for participation in such training and support the armed units in manpower, material, and financial resources so that they can properly educate and train the militia units in antiair and antiairborne operations as soon as possible. Leading

comrades sharing the management of militia work must mobilize themselves personally in order to help solve concrete problems in militia training, carry out their work in a deepening, detailed, solid way, and produce some practical results.

Convening Militia Work Conference

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 81 p 1

[Report by staff correspondent: "Municipal Party Committee, Municipal Government, and Garrison District Convene Militia Work Conference in Shanghai Municipality--Further Strengthen Militia Organization and Construction"]

[Text] From 4 to 6 May, the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, the municipal people's government, and the Shanghai garrison district convened militia work conference in Shanghai to study the question of how to strengthen militia organization and construction under the new situation and further handle militia work well.

Attending the conference were the first secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and first political commissar of the garrison district, Chen Guodong [7115 0948 2767]; the secretary of the Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the armed forces committee of the Municipal Party Committee, Han Zheyi [7281 0772 0001]; the garrison district commanding officer, He Yixiang [0149 0118 4382]; Political Commissar Zhang Chen [4545 1057]; and other members of the armed forces committee of the Municipal Party Committee, plus responsible persons of relevant departments, worker, youth, and women's organizations and units of the navy and air force stationed in Shanghai. Altogether there were more than 300 persons who participated in the conference, including leaders of the party, governments, manpower and armed units in various regions and counties and responsible comrades of relevant bureaus under municipal jurisdiction.

Comrade Chen Guodong made an important speech at the conference. Commanding Officer He Yixiang made the summing up report. During the conference period, a forum of secretaries of regional and county party committees and first political commissars of manpower and armed units was held to study the question of leadership over militia work. Political Commissar Zhang Chen presided over the forum and gave a talk.

The conference held that, along with the new situation of national economic readjustment, certain situations and new problems in militia construction have appeared. In order to adapt to the construction of socialist modernization and war preparation needs, we must energetically strengthen our militia organization and construction. The conference proposed: 1) We must heighten our perception as to the strategic position of the militia. The militia system has been a traditional military system of our country; running the militia is a long-range strategic task of our whole party and whole army. Under the new situation, we definitely cannot overlook the strategic position of the militia by thinking that the role of the militia is not longer very big. The idea of viewing the militia as something which we can take or leave, grasp or not grasp, is wrong. We must unify the thinking of leaders at various levels with the spirit of the

Central Committee documents and earnestly grasp closely and grasp well the militia's organization and construction. 2) The militia's organization and construction must proceed from the construction of the four modernizations and war preparation needs and from considerations of the actual situation with respect to our manpower and financial and material resources, in order to ameliorate quality under the goal of assuring a definite quantity and in order to change the situation in which the militia organization is found to be too sprawling, its composition too spread out, and hence its realization too difficult. We must combine the militia system with the reserve service system and combine militia work in ordinary times with wartime military personnel mobilization work so as to assure the universality and mass character of the militia organization and thereby make it beneficial both to war preparation and to economic construction. 3) We must strengthen our political and ideological work in order to assure the realization of the militia organization. We must generally carry out education concerning the idea of people's war, concerning fervent love for the motherland and defense of the motherland, and concerning protection of the construction of the four modernizations, in order to enable the vast ranks of the cadres and the masses to enhance their sense of war preparedness, to heighten their perception of the importance of running the militia, and thereby to look after militia construction and to support militia work. We must carry out education among members of the militia in order to strengthen their sense of glory and sense of responsibility. We must continue to expand our work in creating advanced units on militia work and advanced militia activities, and, in conjunction with learn from Lei Feng, learn from Ying Mo [5391 2875], "five emphasis and four beautiful," and building a socialist spiritual civilization, we must mobilize the vast ranks of the militia to construct the four modernizations and protect the positive character of the four modernizations. 4) We must insist on the party's controlling the armed forces and earnestly strengthen and improve our leadership over militia work. The first secretary of a party committee must pay attention to militia work. Party committees at various local levels have always provided good support to militia work. There have emerged many comrades who are concerned over militia work, such as Li Donglu [2621 2639 7627], secretary of the Huangpu Ward Party Committee, Zhou Bo [0719 3134], secretary of the Nanshi Ward Party Committee, Fan Qinshan [5400 2953 1472], secretary of the Jinshan County Party Committee, etc. We must further give scope to the fine tradition of the party's controlling the armed forces. Armed units at various levels must serve well as "staff officers" of party committees, put forward timely views, recommend measures, and actively request approval for briefing sessions in order to secure the support and leadership of local party committees. Troop units stationed in Shanghai must pay attention to militia construction and actively help handle various work projects well, such as military and political training of the militia and joint military-civilian defense.

Comrade Chan Guodong gave an important talk, with emphasis on the importance of militia work in the new situation and the strengthening of leadership over militia work. He stressed the need to strengthen our sense of national defense and our sense of war preparedness, and to fully recognize the importance of militia work. In the past, our militia invariably played an important role in supporting the front and participating in fighting, in protecting maritime defense and frontier defense, and in protecting economic construction aspects of the like. In any future war of resistance against invasion, it will still play a major role. The

militia consists mainly of youths; it is a vital new force protecting the four modernizations and constructing the four modernizations. We must strengthen the militia's ideological and political work and strengthen its education concerning a sense of national defense and of war preparedness. We must strengthen its education with regard to protecting the four modernizations and its fervent love for the motherland, strengthen its education concerning the present situation and its revolutionary traditions, and overcome its pacifist thinking. We must strengthen its organization and construction in order to assure that the gun is grasped in the hands of reliable people. Comrade Chen Guodong also stressed further strengthening of party and government leadership over militia work and the placing of militia work on the conference agenda. We must combine line with area, taking area as the principal base, in order to provide uniform planning and arrangements and uniform deployment.

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CSO: 4005/684

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REGISTRATION FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by staff correspondents: "This Year's Registration for Entrance Examination at Institutions of Higher Learning in Beijing Has Turned for the Better Than Previous Years--Superior Students From Key Middle Schools Actively Register for Examination in 'Unpopular Subjects' and Entrance Into Institutions in External Areas"]

[Text] The number of candidates for entrance examination who indicated their first preference for "unpopular subjects" and institutions of higher learning in external areas during their registration in Beijing this year has increased somewhat from that of previous years, and many of these were superior students from key middle schools. The directions in which this indication of preference on the part of the registrants have been extended this time, and the proportions of their distribution are relatively more balanced.

In forestry, water conservancy, geology, mining operations, petroleum, teachers college and institutions, departments, and specialties of the like where candidates have not indicated much preference in previous years, there have been many candidates showing their enthusiasm this year.

According to statistics: Candidates who registered for entrance examination at the Beijing University of Agriculture last year numbered 1,151; this year the number increased to 1,345; candidates who registered for entrance examination at the Changchun Institute of Geology numbered 246; this year the number increased to 382; candidates who registered for entrance examination at the Beijing Teachers College numbered 4,062; this year the number increased to 7,753, ranking first among all institutions across the country.

The situation concerning those who registered for examination with a preference for entrance into institutions in external areas has also taken a turn for the better this year; in the case of those who indicated their first preference for institutions in external areas and those of the first group accepted by such institutions alone, the number increased by more than 2,000 over that of last year, with an increase of 17.5 percent. Of the 350 candidates from the whole school of Beijing Middle School No 44, first preferences were distributed to 72 institutions; among these, 35 were institutions in external areas. Of the 37 candidates from the sophomore (senior) class at the senior division of Middle

School No 1 Attached to the Normal University, 27 indicated their first preference for institutions in external areas.

Responsible comrades at the student recruitment office of the higher institutions of Beijing Municipality told these correspondents that, generally speaking, the situation concerning candidates' registration for entrance examination at higher institutions this year is much better than last year. The reason is mainly because the various schools and relevant departments, in active coordination with the parents of students, have reinforced ideological and political work among the candidates by carrying out an education on patriotism concerning construction of the motherland, revival of China, and "one Red heart, two kinds of preparedness" and guiding the candidates toward correctly indicating their preferences according to their individual interests, likings, ordinary achievements, and state needs. Besides, the state also played an active role in respect to policies concerning student recruitment and the distribution of successful candidates. The state recently prescribed that from 1982 on, a part of the graduates from institutions under the jurisdiction of Beijing Municipality shall also be assigned uniformly by the state.

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7 0: 4005/710

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

UNQUALIFIED STUDENTS DISMISSED FROM MEDICAL SCHOOL

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 81 p 1

[Article: "Lanzhou PLA Units Party Committee Corrects Unhealthy Tendencies in Military Medical School"]

[Text] The party committee of the PLA units in Lanzhou and its commission for inspection of discipline have taken stern measures to correct irregularities resulting from the admission in 1980 of freshmen students to the military medical school associated with the PLA units in Lanzhou. As of 16 May, all 75 students whose scores could not measure up to the required standards at the time of their admission were expelled from the school.

In enrolling the freshmen students in 1980, the leading organs of the PLA units in Lanzhou made public the regulations detailing the number of students to be admitted that year, the qualifications of participants in the entrance examinations, the admission procedures, and the principles that must be observed in admitting students. But these regulations were ignored by the leadership and the department in charge of this work. In the process of enrolling students, irregularities of a serious nature surfaced. Students were admitted through backdoor dealings. Such a seriously unhealthy workstyle alarmed the leading organs, PLA units, and the school itself. In October 1980, a joint investigation group sent by the discipline inspection office of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department, and the PLA General Logistics Department conducted a conscientious investigation into the case. A decision on this case was made by the party committee of the PLA units in Lanzhou and its commission for inspection of discipline, following further investigation and verification. This decision called for all 75 students whose scores fell below the desired standards at the time of their admission to be expelled from the school. Leading comrades who must be held responsible for enrolling questionable students and other comrades who enrolled students in violation of related regulations have been criticized through education. The military medical school has been reorganized through its yearend evaluation.

9574

CSO: 4005/712

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CONFERENCE ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT HELD IN SHANXI

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Resolutely Stop Unhealthy Tendencies; Do a Good Job in This year's Unified Examination"]

[Text] A provincial work conference on the recruiting of students was recently held in Taiyuan. Its purpose was to implement the decisions of the Central Committee and the State Council on the work of recruiting students and the guidelines of the "circular on strengthening the leadership over the work of the unified examination and strictly creating examination rooms." issued by the Shanxi Provincial Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanxi Provincial Student Recruiting Commission. Another aim was to work out a student recruiting plan for implementation by universities, secondary and vocational and technical schools in Shanxi Province in 1981.

The conference was attended by responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal student recruiting commissions and offices and related provincial units. During the conference, they exchanged information on the preliminary student selection work and summed up related experiences and lessons. They said: The method of selecting outstanding students on the basis of the results of their high school graduation examinations and previous academic achievements, and in accordance with the preliminary selection plans set by higher authorities, is feasible. The results of the preliminary student selection has proved to be satisfactory. Statistics show that of 284,610 applicants for admission to colleges, 114,757, or 40 percent, or the overwhelming majority of good students, have been initially selected to take the college entrance examination. In the preliminary selection process, a small number of students with good academic records have not been selected for special reasons. But measures have been taken by various localities to solve this problem. During the conference, comrades said: This preliminary selection measure has been instrumental in alleviating the pressure on the authorities in charge of the unified examination. It is more significant to note that this measure will have a far-reaching impact on the steady flow of talent from secondary schools to the institutions of higher learning, and that it will induce schools to strengthen their regular programs for students, to thoroughly implement the party's education policy, and to solidly improve the quality of the high school teaching programs.

In accordance with the guideline of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline, entitled "Unhealthy Tendencies in Enrolling College Students Should Be Stopped," the conference summed up experiences in unified examination during the

past 4 years with a pledge to enforce the discipline of participants in this year's unified examination. Meanwhile, comrades at the conference also studied the "circular on strengthening the leadership over the work of the unified examination and stopping cheating in examination rooms" issued by the Shanxi Provincial Commission for Inspection of Discipline and the Shanxi Provincial Student Recruiting Commission. The circular calls on the student recruiting departments at all levels to effectively strengthen the education of students taking the college entrance examination and personnel in charge of this work in Marxist ideology, discipline, and the legal system, under the unified leadership of their local party committees and governments. The circular points out: Before the examination takes place, student recruiting departments, bureaus of education, and schools must work together to give students who are about to take the examination all forms of education, in coordination with the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and the "five stresses and four beauties" activities. Only in this way can the students be prepared to "face two alternatives with a single Red heart," can they have a correct attitude toward the problem of whether they are able to advance from secondary to higher education, and can they consciously correct and overcome unhealthy trends in this field. The circular stipulates: The examination should take place in counties and municipalities. Each examination room must accommodate 30 persons. Seats for students should be arranged in a cross shape. No information on such arrangements should be disclosed before hand to students or their parents. No one is allowed to interfere with this procedure, nor is anyone authorized to release any information on this matter. Personnel authorized to oversee the examination in one county or municipality can be sent to another county or municipality in exchange for similar personnel from there. (The same is true of personnel in districts of counties or municipalities.) Student recruiters at all levels must strictly enforce the system of responsibility, resolutely observe discipline, and implement regulations. They should faithfully discharge their duties, strive to serve the public interest, and keep the examination rooms in good order. Necessary punishment must be meted out to those personnel found guilty of being derelict of duty or of violating law and discipline. The circular concludes that the commissions for inspection of discipline at all levels must stop irregularities in the recruiting of students and must regard this as an important part of their work. They must help the student recruiting departments at all levels take strong measures to resolutely stop irregularities in the process of recruiting students and, on that basis, do a good job of processing political and physical examinations, test papers handed in by the students, any enrollment. Only in this way can institutions of higher learning achieve successes in enrolling freshmen students.

9574

CSO: 4005/712

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COLLEGE STUDENTS EXPELLED IN HUNAN FOR COPYING ON EXAM

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by GUANGMING RIBAO correspondents Wang Zhongren [3769 1813 0086] and Zhao Chong [6932 1504]: "Widespread Irregularities Discovered in Examination for Institutes of Higher Learning in Hunan"]

[Text] Cheating was committed by a large number of students in Hengnan County, Hunan Province, when they took the college entrance examination in 1980. Following several months of investigation, the Hunan provincial authorities in charge of this case have, on the basis of the investigation, taken strict disciplinary action against the responsible persons--the director of the bureau of Culture and Education and the deputy director of the propaganda department in Hengnan County. Other responsible persons involved in this case have been ordered to write reports of self-criticism. Similar reports have been circulated throughout the province by the Hunan Provincial Commission for Inspection of Discipline.

The cheating committed by college-bound students in Hengnan County was appalling. An investigation of test papers shows that of 1,206 students who took the college entrance examination, 995 or 82 percent cheated or cooperated in this activity. An investigation of participants in the college entrance examination shows that of 366 students interviewed, 155 or 42 percent confessed that they had cheated. This cheating was so extensive that the test papers turned in by the students could no longer be used as a basis for judging their true academic aptitude. For this reason, another college entrance examination had to be held in Hengnan County in September 1980 with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

The main cause of such extensive cheating committed by students who took the college entrance examination in Hengnan County stemmed from an attempt by the director of the county Bureau of Culture and Education and his associates to relax examination room discipline with the aim of increasing the enrollment of college students. Following the 1979 college entrance examinations, the Bureau of Culture and Education set the enrollment target for 1980 at 730 students, but it subsequently revised this figure to 555 early in 1980 for fear that the original target was too high. All students who were accepted were placed in colleges through channels.

Before the unified college entrance examination took place, the director of the Bureau of Culture and Education and his associates briefed the examiners on the "guiding principles governing the examination of students," strongly urging them

not to yell at students found guilty of violating discipline or to seat them too high off the floor, so as to give the students a feeling of relaxation. "The guiding principles governing the examination of students" stipulates: "Students found guilty of cheating should be given a verbal warning by the examiners the first time it happens. At the same time, what truly happens should be recorded on a form without any omission." In explaining this stipulation, the director of the Bureau of Culture and Education and his associates said: When the examiners find it necessary to report a case of cheating, they must give details--for example, someone stole a look at another test paper on the next table, and copied therefrom an answer or equation. In addition, suggestions [should be made] as to the punitive action that should be taken. All such reports must be approved by the chief examiners beforehand. They even said that whether a case of cheating was worth recording must be determined by whether it achieved its intended purpose or objective. Reporting a case of cheating in such a specific way that it requires prior approval and a judgment of whether it has achieved its intended purpose is in effect a restriction that binds the hands and feet of the examiners. For example, when a student who entered the examination room of the First Middle School with the Periodic Table of Elements was caught by the examiners, a chemistry teacher was immediately consulted in order to "get his judgment of the case." He suggested that the case should be laid to rest, because the Periodic Table of Elements was not applicable to the chemistry questions on that examination. This is why only one case of cheating was reported during the 3-day examination that took place in 45 examination rooms.

The relaxation of examination room discipline that was demanded of students encouraged some of them to bring textbooks, refresher materials, and notes with them into the rooms. As soon as they sat down in the examination rooms, whispers were frequently heard, notes were passed around, seats or tables were exchanged, and test papers finished by one group of students were copied down by another. Particularly serious was the outcome of the foreign language examination, which took place on the last day. In some examination rooms on that day, students booed the examiners, cracked jokes, and laughed uncontrollably everywhere, with the result that order could not be maintained. Some students who took the examination were even so troublesome that they instigated others to surround and attack the teachers.

The second cause of the extensive cheating committed by students who took the college entrance examination in Hengnan County stemmed from the serious dereliction of duty by some responsible comrades. The deputy secretary of the county party committee in charge of cultural and educational work, and concurrently chairman of the college enrollment commission, neither called a meeting to discuss the enrollment of college students nor asked to be briefed on this matter by his subordinates. The deputy director of the propaganda department of the county party committee and vice chairman of the college enrollment commission failed to study seriously problems connected with the enrollment of college students. He even spent no time poring over the "detailed instructions on student enrollment." Chief examiners seemingly took a noncommittal or indifferent attitude toward cases of cheating committed by students in the examination rooms.

Such cases of cheating committed by participants in the college entrance examination in Hengnan County have placed in jeopardy our college enrollment system. These cases, which constitute a violation of discipline of students taking the

college entrance examination, have also damaged the party's fine tradition and workstyle and have produced an adverse impact on society. In addition to taking disciplinary action against all involved responsible persons, the Hunan provincial authorities in charge of this work have expelled from college those students found guilty of disrupting examination room discipline, even though the scores from their second college entrance examination were higher than acceptable standards.

9475

CSO: 4005/712

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL KEY UNIVERSITIES

Qinghua, Fudan

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 7, 10 Apr 81 pp 42-43

[Text] Qinghua University

Formerly the Qinghua School, a preparatory school for studying in America started by the Qing government in 1911, Qinghua University was reorganized into a university in 1928. After liberation, in answer to the need of the socialist construction and after readjusting the colleges and departments throughout the country, it gradually developed into a university of science and engineering of multiple subjects.

The school is recruiting students this year for 16 departments and 42 majors. The 16 departments [majors in parentheses] are: Architecture (architecture); civil and environmental engineering (building structural engineering; environmental engineering); water conservation engineering (water conservation and hydroelectric engineering; hydraulic machinery; farmland water conservation engineering); mechanical engineering (metal materials; welding; casting; forging); precision instruments (machine manufacturing technology, equipment and automation; optical instruments); thermal energy engineering (thermal energy engineering; gas turbine; steam combustion engine; airconditioning engineering); automobile engineering (automobile; internal combustion engine); electrical engineering (power system and its automation; high voltage technology and equipment; electrical machinery); radio electronics (electronic physics and laser; radio technology and information system; semiconductor articles and physics); computer engineering and science (computer programming system (software); electronic computer); automation (industrial automation; industrial instruments and meters and their automation); engineering physics (reactor; modern physics; accelerator physics; solid physics and materials science; physical separation); chemistry and chemical engineering (macromolecular chemical engineering; chemical engineering; applied chemistry; physical chemistry and instruments analysis; inorganic nonmetallic materials); engineering mechanics (solid mechanics; hydromechanics; engineering thermophysics); economic management engineering (economic management mathematics and computer technology); applied mathematics (applied mathematics).

The 3,700 plus teachers of Qinghua University, many of whom specialists and scholars famous at home and abroad, include 109 professors and 484 assistant professors. The school accepts undergraduate and graduate students. The regular college course follows the 5-year system. When school opened in September 1980, there were over 7,000 undergraduates. The library has a collection of close to 2 million volumes. The campus covers an area of 200 hectares, and the building area is over 500,000 square meters.

Endowed with a glorious revolutionary tradition, Qinghua University has trained 45,000 engineering and scientific and technical talents in the 30 years since liberation.

Fudan University

A liberal arts and science university directly under the Ministry of Education, Fudan University shoulders the task of training specialists for the motherland in theoretical research, teaching and practical work in the fields of social and natural sciences.

Created in 1905, Fudan University, situated in the northeast suburb of Shanghai, occupies 58 hectares, with over 200,000 square meters of building area. Its curriculum includes 15 departments, viz., Chinese language and literature, foreign languages and literature, history, philosophy, political economy, journalism, international politics, management science, world economy, mathematics, physics, nuclear science, chemistry, biology, and computer science, with 41 majors and 97 teaching and research sections. It also has 7 research institutes, viz., mathematics, genetics, modern physics, electrical light source, world economy, Chinese language and literature, and Chinese history and geography, and 11 research rooms, including Chinese dictionary, foreign literature, etc.

Fudan University has a group of specialists and scholars influential in the academic world. Its staff and workers total more than 4,200, including 99 professors, 207 assistant professors and 1,000 plus lecturers.

The undergraduate course is 4 years and the graduate course 3 years. Its current enrollment is 5,300 plus.

Its library has 1.77 million volumes of books and 300,000 bound volumes of newspapers and periodicals, and subscribes to more than 1,000 foreign periodicals. It publishes FUDAN JOURNAL, SOCIAL SCIENCE EDITION, FUDAN JOURNAL, NATURAL SCIENCE EDITION, MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE and MATHEMATICS ANNUAL.

Shanghai Jiaotong University

Created in 1896 as the Nanyang Public School, Jiaotong University is one of China's science and engineering universities with the longest history. In 1957, in answer to the need of the state to develop education, the school was divided into the Shanghai branch and the Xian branch. Upon approval by the State Council in 1959, the branches were made into independent schools, viz., the Shanghai Jiaotong University and the Xian Jiaotong University.

The Shanghai Jiaotong University has 13 departments: Ship engineering, power machinery engineering, electronic engineering, precision instruments, electrical engineering and computer science, industrial management, materials science and engineering, mechanical engineering, engineering mechanics, applied mathematics, applied chemistry, applied physics, and foreign scientific and technical terminology. The power machinery engineering department includes ship power machinery, refrigeration engineering, and nuclear power engineering, a total of three majors; the precision instruments department includes precision instruments, and biomedical instruments, a total of two majors; the electrical engineering and computer science department includes electrical engineering, automatic control, and computer science, a total of three majors; the materials science and engineering department includes material science, and metal materials engineering, a total of two majors.

Nankai, Nanjing

Beijing BANYUETAN in Chinese No 8, 25 Apr 81 pp 48-49

[Text] Nankai University

A comprehensive university with a curriculum including liberal arts, science, finance and law, Nankai University was created in 1919. With a glorious revolutionary tradition and superior academic style, it is an institution of higher learning enjoying a certain prestige at home and abroad. It was the alma mater of our revered and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai.

The main task of the university is to train specialists in scientific research, teaching and all kinds of professional work developed in the moral, intellectual and physical aspects and adapted to the needs of our modernization construction.

The school currently has 11 departments and 25 majors [majors in parentheses]: Chinese language and literature (Chinese language and literature); history (Chinese history; world history; museology; tourism under preparation); philosophy (philosophy; sociology under preparation); economics (political economy; world economy); law (law); management (economic management); foreign languages and literature (English; Japanese; Russian); mathematics (mathematics; computer science; cybernetics; computer software); physics (physics--divided into theoretical physics, optics, solid physics, electronic physics, semiconductor physics, radio physics, and biophysics); chemistry (chemistry--divided into organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, analytical chemistry, physiochemistry, and macromolecular chemistry); biology (genetics; zoology; biochemistry; microbiology; plant physiology). It also has 5 independent research institutes, viz., ultimate organic chemistry, molecular biology, mathematics, economics, and history, and 8 independent research rooms, such as modern optics.

The school has an enrollment of 3,727 undergraduates, 234 graduates and 29 foreign students. Full-time teachers and scientific research personnel total 1,497, including many well-known scientists and scholars.

In answer to the rapid development of the education of our country, the credit system has been generally introduced for undergraduate studies.

Nanjing University

Founded in 1902, Nanjing University, one of the key universities directly under the Ministry of Education, has a curriculum including both liberal arts and science. Its basic task is to train specialists developed in the moral, intellectual and physical aspects and able to do scientific research, teach in higher schools and perform work in other fields.

The school now has 15 departments and 44 majors, and is recruiting students this year for 42 [sic] majors. They are [departments in parentheses]: Chinese language and literature (Chinese); history; archaeology (history); philosophy (philosophy); political economy; economic management (economics); English; German; French; Russian (foreign languages); law (law); computer mathematics; mathematical logic; mathematics; information automation (mathematics); astrophysics; celestial mechanics; celestial survey (astronomy); computer software; computer system structure (computer science); physics; radio physics; acoustics; nuclear physics (physics); chemistry; macromolecular composition materials (chemistry); zoology; human body and animal physiology; botany; biochemistry (biology); economic geography; land hydrology; cartography; geomorphology and Quaternary geology (geography); structural geology and geophysics; petrogeochemistry; paleontologic stratigraphy; hydrogeology and engineering geology; radioactive mineral geology (geology); meteorology; climatology; atmospheric physics (meteorology).

The undergraduate course is 4 years, and the credit system is followed. The school has an enrollment of 6,000 undergraduates and 328 graduates.

One of the important scientific research centers in the country, the school has 19 research structures.

6080

CSO: 4005/706

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SCHOOLS OF HIGHER LEARNING RECRUITING SHANGHAI STUDENTS

Shanghai JIEPANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 81 p 4

[Special Feature: "Recruitment of Students by Institutions of Higher Learning for Various Departments (Subdepartments) and Special Courses in 1981"]

[Text]

Foreign Languages

Names of Institutes Offering Earliest Admissions

Schools in Other Provinces and Municipalities

National Key Institutes

- 101 Beijing University: English Language and Literature, French Languages and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature, Burmese Language and Literature. (5 years. Test in English only.)
- 224 College of International Relations: (In Beijing) English, French (Test in English only), Japanese (Test in English only.)
- 235 Beijing College of Foreign Languages: English.
- 325 Nanjing University: French.
- 448 Shandong University: (In Jinan) English and American Languages and Literature, Russian Language and Literature.
- 572 Zhongshan University: (In Guangzhou) English.

Names of Institutes Participating in the Offer of Earliest Admissions

- 213 College of International Politics: (In Beijing) English Language, French Language, German Language, Japanese Language.
- 246 College of Foreign Affairs: (In Beijing) Foreign Affairs. (5 years. Mainly for male students.)

Schools in Shanghai Municipality

National Key Institutes

707 Fudan University: English and American Languages and Literature, French Language and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature.

774 Shanghai College of Foreign Languages: English, Japanese, German, French, Russian and Spanish.

752 Huadong Teachers College: English, French, Japanese, German and Russian.

Names of Institutes Offering Second Earliest Admissions

Schools in Other Provinces and Municipalities

139 Chinese Special School of Civil Aviation: (In Tianjin) English (3 years).

432 Changsha Railway College: (In Changsha Municipality) English and French.

Schools in Shanghai Municipality

785 Shanghai Teachers College: Department of Foreign Languages (English).

904 Shanghai College of Foreign Trade: Foreign Trade (Test in English only), Foreign Trade English.

780 Fengxian Branch of Shanghai Teachers College: English (2 years. Intended mainly for applicants from farms and suburban areas).

915 Shanghai Special Customs College: Department of Customs (3 years. Mainly for male students. Test in English.)

881 Shanghai School of Tourism: Department of Hotel Management (2 years. Test in English or Japanese Only.)

926 Branch of Shanghai College of Foreign Languages: (150 Puxi Road. For commuter.) English (3 years) and Japanese (3 years).

Note: Applicants under this category are required to pass an oral test in foreign language.

Literature and History

Names of Institutes Offering Earliest Admissions

Schools in Other Provinces and Municipalities

National Key Institutes

101 Beijing University: Chinese Literature, Classical Documents, Political Economy, Law and International Law.

- 123 China People's University: (In Beijing Municipality) Philosophy, Political Economy, History of Chinese Communist Party, Industrial Economic Management, Commercial Economics, Statistics, Production Patterns, Population, Chinese History, Archives, and National Economic Planning.
- 134 Beijing Teachers University: Departments of Chinese, History, and School Education.
- 257 Nankai University: (In Tianjin Municipality) Political Economy and Economic Management.
- 325 Nanjing University: Sinology and Economic Management.
- 448 Shandong University: (In Jinan) Philosophy, Scientific Socialism, Sinology, and World History.
- 505 Wunan University: International Law.
- 572 Zhongshan University: (In Guangzhou) History, Philosophy, Economics, Industrial and Commercial Management, Law, and Sinology.

Names of Institutes Participating in the Offer of Earliest Admissions

- 213 College of International Politics: (In Beijing) Sinology and Journalism.
- 684 Beijing Broadcasting College: Editing and Press Interview, Editing of Literature and Art Column and TV News.

Schools in Shanghai Municipality

National Key Institutes

- 707 Fudan University: Chinese Literature, Journalism, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, International Politics, Political Science, World Economics, Law, and Economic Management.
- 752 Huadong Teachers University: School Education, Philosophy, Economics, Political Science, Sinology, History, and Library Science.
- 785 Shanghai Teachers College: Departments of Chinese, History, and Political Science.

Names of Institutes Offering Second Earliest Admissions

Schools in Other Provinces and Municipalities

- 139 Chinese Special School of Civil Aviation: (In Tianjin) Planned Finance (3 years).
- 195 Suzhou Railway Teachers College: Chinese.

- 274 Hangzhou Electronic Industry College: Finance and Accounting for Enterprises of Electronics Industry and Statistics for Enterprises of Electronics Industry.
- 285 Hangzhou Commercial College: Commercial Enterprise Management, Commercial Finance and Accounting, and Commercial Planning and Statistics.
- 308 Anhui Finance and Trade College: (In Bengbu) Industrial Finance and Accounting, Commercial Economics, Commercial Statistics and Commercial Finance and Accounting.
- 443 Jinan University: (In Guangzhou) For returned overseas Chinese, dependents and children of overseas Chinese, and applicants from Taiwan Province) Industrial Economics and Accounting.

Schools in Shanghai Municipality

- 669 Shanghai Finance and Economics College: (For commuters in the city and boarders from distant suburbs) Political Economy and International Finance, (Test in English and oral examination before admission) Industrial Economics, Trade Economics, Finance, Banking, Finance and Credit for Capital Construction, Accounting, and Statistics.
- 645 Shanghai Marine Transport College: Marine Finance and Accounting and Ocean going Shipping (Test in English only, and oral examination before admission.)
- 870 Huadong College of Political Science and Law: Law.
- 713 Shanghai School of Construction Materials Industry: Finance and Accounting for Construction Materials Industry.
- 881 Shanghai School of Tourism: Finance and Accounting (2 years. Test in English only.)
- 780 Fengxian Branch of Shanghai Teachers College: Sinology (2 years. Mainly for applicants from suburban areas and farms.)
- 892 Branch of Fudan University (574 Jiangwan Road West. For commuters) Chinese Literature, History, Archeology and Museum Science, Law, Library Science (3 years), Sociology, Secretarial Course (2 years).
- 117 Special Training Class Entrusted to Shanghai Teachers College by the Shanghai Municipal CYL School Committee: (2 years) Note: Only this year's graduates are wanted. Applicants should be recommended by organizations and sit for entry examination.

Physics, Industry, Agriculture, and Medicine

Names of Institutes Offering Earliest Admissions

Schools in Other Provinces and Municipalities

National Key Institutes

- 101 Beijing University: Departments of Mathematics and Mechanics, Computer Science and Technology, Department of Physics, Geophysics, Meteorology, Space Physics, Radiation Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Department of Radioelectronics.
- 112 Qinghua University: (In Beijing) Departments of Architectural Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Precision Instruments and Motors, Heat Energy Engineering, Computer Engineering and Science, Automation, Engineering Physics, Applied Mathematics, and Economic Management and Engineering; Special Courses on Modern Physics, Accelerator Physics, Solid Physics, and Science of Materials.
- 123 China Peoples University: (In Beijing) Science of Commodities.
- 134 Beijing Teachers University: Departments of Psychology, Mathematics, Physics, Radio Electronics, Astronomy, and Chemistry.
- 145 Beijing Aviation College: Aviation Materials Science and Engineering and Related Subjects, Aviation Radio Engineering and Related Subjects, Aviation Auto Pilot and Related Subjects, Fluid Control Engineering in Aviation, Jet Propulsion and Related Subjects, Aviation Instrument Design and Related Subjects, Aviation Engineering and Related Subjects, Electronic Computer Science and Engineering and Related Subjects, Aviation Construction Engineering, Automation in Production and Related Subjects, and Aviation Welding.
- 156 Beijing Iron and Steel College: Mining Machinery, Metallurgy, Metallic Materials Engineering, and Administration.
- 167 Beijing Industrial College: Department of Aviation Instrument Engineering, Department of Vehicle Engineering, Department of Engineering Optics, Department of Electronic Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Engineering Mechanics, Computer Science and Engineering, Industrial Management and Engineering, Basic Sciences.
- 178 Beijing Posts and Telecommunications College: Telecommunications Engineering, Radio Engineering, Special Courses on Computers and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications Machinery, and Posts, Telecommunications Administration and Engineering.
- 189 Beijing Chemical Industry College: Plastic Machinery, High Polymer Material Engineering.
- 190 Beijing Agriculture University: Agriculture, Hereditary Breeding for Open Field Crops, Plant Biology, Agricultural Insects, Agricultural Pesticide, Animal Husbandry, and Traditional Treatment of Animal Diseases.
- 202 Chinese Capital Medical University: (In Beijing) Medicine (8 years. Only for this year's high school graduates.)
- 482 North China Electric Power College: (In Baoding, Hebei) Electric Power System Communications, Design and Manufacturing of Machinery, Computer Technology, and Use of Computers.

- 257 Nankai University: (Tienjin) Computer Software, Physics, and Chemistry.
- 268 Tianjin University: Time-Measuring Instruments, Optical Instruments, Electronic Computers, Computer Software, Radio Technology, Electronic Instruments and Survey Technology, Technology and Equipment in Machinery Manufacturing and Its Automation, Meters for Industrial Automation, Electric Power and Its Automation, Architecture, Construction Engineering for Petroleum Exploration at Sea, Harbor Engineering, Marine Engineering, Basic Organic Chemical Industry, Ceramics Technology, Internal Combustion Engine, and Thermophysical Engineering.
- 279 Dalian College of Engineering: Department of Applied Physics, Department of Water Conservation Engineering, Department of Shipbuilding Engineering, Electronic Engineering Department, Department of Computer Science and Engineering.
- 280 Dalian Marine Transportation College: Sailing of Oceangoing Vessels, Marine Radio Technology, Ship Engine-Room Management (5 years), Marine Electric Engineering, Electronic Computers, Marine Radio Communications.
- 291 Changchun College of Geology: Geological Mineral Survey, Geology, Hydrological Geology, Engineering Geology, Applied Geophysics, Geological Instruments, Geochemistry for Mine Prospecting, and Analysis of Rock Minerals.
- 303 Harbin College of Engineering: Time-Measuring Instruments, Technology of Precision Instrument Manufacturing, Steam Engines and Combustion Engines, Hydraulic Press Technology, Computer Science (Software), Communications System Engineering, Signal Transmission Engineering, Electrical Equipment Testing Technology and Instruments and Meters, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Welding.
- 314 Harbin Marine Engineering College: Marine Engineering, Automatic Control, Computer Science and Technology, Mechanical Engineering.
- 325 Nanjing University: Astronomy, Computer Software, Radiophysics, Biochemistry, Meteorology (Weather Dynamics).
- 336 Nanjing Engineering College: Architecture, Casting, Special Machinery and Equipment for Radio, Thermal Energy Dynamics for Power-Generating Plants, Technology of Electricity, Radio Technology, Computer Science and Engineering, Microwave Technology of Marine Acoustics, Construction Structure Engineering, Highway Engineering, Laser, Vacuum Physics and Technology, Industrial Automation, Gyroscope and Precision Instruments, Applied Mathematics.
- 347 Nanjing Aviation College: Departments of Aircraft, Aircraft Engine, Automatic Pilot, Electronic Engineering and Electronic Computers, and Aircraft Manufacturing.
- 358 East China Engineering College: (In Nanjing) Dynamics Engineering, Automatic Machinery, Solid Jet Engines, Aviation Instruments, Aerodynamics, Environment Engineering, Engineering Optics, Radar Signal Operation, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing and its Automation, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Automatic Control.

- 369 East China Water Conservancy College: (In Nanjing) Harbor and Waterway Construction, Farmland and Water Conservancy Engineering, Mechanics, in Construction of Marine Projects, Operation of Electronic Computers.
- 370 Nanjing Meteorology College: Weather Dynamics, Climatology, Atmospheric Exploration, Agricultural Meteorology.
- 381 Nanjing College of Agriculture: Agriculture, Hereditary Breeding, Plant Disease Theories, Agricultural Insects, Use of Soil for Agriculture, Agricultural Economics.
- 392 China Mining College: (Xuzhou) Design for Coal Mine Machinery, Coal Selection, Comprehensive Use of Coal.
- 404 Zhenjiang Agricultural Machinery College: Agricultural Machinery, Tractors, Automobiles, Internal Combustion Engines, Hydropower Machinery, Technology, Equipment and Automation in Machinery Manufacturing, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Department of Agricultural Mechanization, Department of Electric Engineering, Technology and Equipment for Casting.
- 415 Zhejiang University: Precision Machine Engineering, Radio Technology, Optic Instruments, Laser Technology, Internal Combustion Dynamics Engineering, Technology of Testing and Automatic Instruments, Biomedical Instruments, Computer Software, Metallic Materials Science and Engineering.
- 426 China University of Science and Technology: (In Hefei) Department of Mathematics, Physics, Modern Chemistry of Physical Chemistry Type, Modern Chemistry of Purely Chemical Type, Modern Physics, Modern Mechanics, Departments of Radio Electronics, Sciences of Earth and Space, Biology, and Precision Machines.
- 437 Hefei Industrial University: Precision-Measuring Instruments, Vacuum Technology and Equipment, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing and Its Automation, Forging and Pressing Technology and Equipment, Casting Technology and Equipment, Machinery Design (3 years), Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Industrial Automation, Power-Generating Plants and the Electrical System, Power Machinery, Electronic Computers and Their Use, Radio Technology, High Polymer Chemical Industry, Applied Physics.
- 448 Shandong University: (In Jinan) Computational Mathematics, Physics, Technical Optics.
- 459 Shandong Oceanography College: (In Qingdao) Physics-Oceanography, Ocean Meteorology, Ocean Physics, Ocean Chemistry, Ocean Animals, Ocean Plants, Ocean Geology and Geophysics, Aquatic Breeding, Aquatic Processing, Applied Mathematics.
- 460 East China Petroleum College: (In Dongying, Shandong) Special courses for new students have not yet been determined.
- 505 Wuhan University: Computer Software, Radio Electronics, Entomology, Biochemistry.

- 516 Wuhan Building Materials Industry College: Inorganic Materials Engineering (Cement), Inorganic Materials Engineering (Glass), Compound Materials, Science of Inorganic Materials, Machinery for Manufacture of Building Materials, Automation of Building Materials Industry, Industrial and Civilian Architecture, Water Supply and Water Drainage, Town Planning.
- 527 Wuhan Survey and Cartography College: Engineering Survey, Aerial Photographic Survey, Land Survey (Earthquake Class), Optical Survey and Cartographic Instruments, Computer Technology.
- 538 Wuhan Water Conservancy and Electric Power College: Powerplant Building Structure Engineering, Metals for Powerplants, Electronic Technology, Chemistry for Powerplants.
- 549 Wuhan Geology College: Geology, Stratigraphic Palaeontology, Analysis of Rock Minerals, Mineral Geology, Hydrological Geology, Engineering Geology, Geophysics Prospecting, Prospecting Machinery, Geological Mechanics.
- 550 Hunan University: (In Changsha) Industrial and Civilian Architecture, Highway and Bridge Engineering, Water Supply and Drainage Engineering, Casting, Internal Combustion Engines, Techniques and Instruments and Meters for Electromagnetism Testing, Metal Corrosion and Its Prevention, Carbon Materials.
- 561 National Defense Science and Technology University: (In Changsha) Departments of Applied Mechanics, Applied Physics, Automatic Control, Electronic Technology, Materials, Materials and Fuel, Electronic Computers, Systems Engineering and Mathematics, Precision Machines.
- 572 Zhongshan University: (Guangzhou) Mathematics, Mechanics, Computational Mathematics, Radio Physics, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Meteorology, Physics.
- 583 Zhongshan Medical College: (Guangzhou) Medicine (5 years).
- 594 South China Engineering College: (In Guangzhou) Welding, Vehicles, Automatic Control, Marine Engineering, Marine Internal Combustion Engines, Electrification and Automation of Shipyards, Electric Vacuum Tube Technology, Semiconductor Physics and Parts, Light Industrial Machinery, Chemical Engineering Automation and Instruments, Corrosion and Its Prevention, Rubber Products, High Polymer Chemical Industry, Pulp and Paper Making, Chemical Fibers, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry.
- 606 Sichuan University: (In Chengdu) Computational Mathematics, Physics.
- 617 Chengdu Telecommunications College: Radio Technology, Special Machinery and Equipment for Radio, Design for Special Radio Equipment Structure, Automatic Control, Laser Technology, Physics, Computer Engineering, Computer Science.
- 628 Southwest Communications University: (In Emei County, Sichuan) Railway Engineering, Railway Bridges, Industrial and Civil Architecture, Internal Combustion Locomotives, Rolling Stock, Lifting and Conveying Machinery, Engineering Machinery, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing, Diesel Engines, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Electric Locomotives, Electrification of Railways, Automatic Control, Electronic Computer Technology, Railway Transportation.

639 Northwest University: (In Xian) Plants for Medicinal Use.

640 Northwest Industrial University: (In Xian) Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Nonmetallic Materials Science and Engineering, Electronic Computers, Computer Control and Signal Handling, Thermopower Control for Aviation, Aviation Radio Technology, Computer Software, Rocket Engines, Automatic Pilot (Guided Missiles), Inert Navigation with Gyroscopes, Automatic Pilot (Airplanes), Aviation Electrical Engineering, Aircraft Manufacturing Engineering, Aviation Machinery Engineering, Applied Mathematics.

651 Northwest Telecommunications College: (In Xian) Telecommunications Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Computers, Electronic Machinery.

662 Xian Communications University: Computing Mathematics, Solid Mechanics, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing and Its Automation, Metallic Materials, Welding, Casting, Heat Energy Engineering, Heat Energy Dynamics for Powerplants, Thermoturbine Machinery, Pneumatic Dynamics Engineering, Press and Refrigeration Techniques, Technology of Cryogenics, Internal Combustion Engines, Electrical Technology, Electrical Insulation Techniques, Electronic Computers, Computer Software, Electron Beams, Ion Beams and Electric Vacuum Technology, Radio Technology, Industrial Automation, Radio Elements and Materials, Electronic Engineering for Biomedicine.

Names of Schools Participating in Offer of Earliest Admissions

213 College of International Politics: (In Beijing) Radio Technology.

684 Beijing Broadcasting College: TV and Broadcasting Technology, TV Transmission Engineering.

Schools in Shanghai Municipality

National Key Institutes

707 Fudan University: Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Mechanics, Computational Mathematics, Radio Electronics, Physics, Semiconductors and Their Physical Properties, Atomic Nuclear Physics, Radioactive Chemistry, Departments of Computer Science, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Entomology, Zoology, Botany, Physiology.

718 Shanghai Communications University: Marine Engineering, Marine Dynamic Machinery, Refrigeration Engineering, Automatic Control, Computer Science and Technology, Electrical Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Materials Science and Engineering, Metallic Materials Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Precision Instruments, Biomedical Instruments, Engineering Mechanics, Applied Chemistry, Applied Physics, Applied Mathematics.

729 Tongji University: Architectural Structure Engineering, Architecture, Town Planning, Gardening and Landscaping, Engineering Geology, Underground Construction Engineering, Highway Engineering, Bridge Engineering, Heating and Ventilation, Supply of City Gas and Heat, Water Supply and Drainage Engineering, Solid Mechanics, German Language, Architectural Structure Engineering (5 years), Management Engineering (5 years), Architecture (5 years), Survey (5 years),

Engineering Machinery (5 years), Technology and Equipment for Machine Making and its Automation (5 years), Environmental Protection Engineering (5 years), Building Materials Engineering (5 years), Applied Mathematics (5 years), Applied Physics (5 years), Computer Engineering (5 years). Note: For 5-year special courses, the German language has to be studied in the first year.

730 East China Chemical Industry College: Department of Mathematics and Physics: Applied Mathematics, Physical Chemistry. Department of Chemistry: Special Chemistry Course. Department of Applied Chemistry: Intermediate Dyestuffs, Pharmaceuticals, Photosensitive Materials, Biochemistry, Biochemical Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering: Chemical Engineering, Inorganic Chemical Industry. Second Department of Chemical Engineering: Coal Chemical Industry, Petroleum Refining Engineering, Basic Organic Chemical Industry. Materials Engineering Department: Compound Materials, High Polymer Chemical Industry, Inorganic Material Science and Engineering. Environment Engineering Department: Environment Engineering, Corrosion and Its Prevention. Mechanical Engineering Department: Chemical Industrial Machinery, Fluid Machinery. Department of Automatic Control and Electronic Engineering: Automation, Instruments and Meters of Chemical Engineering. Note: Fill out application forms according to special courses chosen.

741 East China Textile Engineering School: Special Course on Textile Engineering, Knitting, Textile Materials, Management of Textile Enterprises, Textile Machinery, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing. Electrification and Automation of Industry, Instruments and Meters for Chemical Engineering Automation, Chemical Fibers, Dyeing and Finishing Engineering, Environmental Protection Engineering.

752 East China Teachers University: Physics (5 years), Radio Physics (5 years), Computer Science (5 years) Biology, Geography, Psychology, Mathematics, Library Science, School Education, Philosophy. Note: School Education and Philosophy can come under Literature or Science.

763 Shanghai First Medical College: Medicine (6 years), Medical Engineering (6 years), Basic Medicine (6 years) Hygiene (6 years), Pharmacy (5 years), Pharmaceutical Chemistry (5 years), Pharmacodynamics (5 years).

673 PLA Second Army Medical University: (In Shanghai) Army Doctors (Mostly for male senior high school graduates of the current year.)

Names of Institutes Participating in Offer of Earliest Admissions

785 Shanghai Teachers College: Departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

Names Institutes Offering Second Earliest Admissions

Schools of Other Provinces and Municipalities

106 Beijing Forestry College: Gardening, Design and Manufacture of Forestry Machinery, Timber Machining.

- 128 Tianjin Light Industry College: Plastic Molds Processing, Pulp and Paper Making Machinery, Food Engineering.
- 139 China Civil Aviation College: (In Tianjin) (3 years) Ground Communications Equipment Maintenance (Mostly for male students), Air Traffic Control (Male students only.)
- 151 Dalian Railway College: Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing, Techniques and Equipment for Welding, Casting Technology and Equipment, Forging and Pressing Technology and Equipment, Industrial Automation through Electrification, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment.
- 162 Heilongjiang Commercial College: (In Harbin) Automatic Petroleum Storage, Commercial Architecture, Food Processing, Food Inspection and Preservation.
- 173 Jilin Agriculture University: (In Changchun) Economic Animals, Agricultural Insecticide, and Fertilizers.
- 184 Harbin University of Medicine: Hygiene.
- 207 Zhenjiang Marine College: Marine Engineering, Marine Welding, Marine Internal Combustion Engines, Technology and Equipment for Machinery Manufacturing, Electrification and Automation of Ships, Electronic Computer Technology, Industrial Enterprise Management Engineering.
- 218 Nantong Medical College: Marine Medicine (Mainly for male students.)
- 229 Wushi Light Industry College: Machinery Manufacturing and Equipment for Light Industry, Organic Synthesis in Light Industry, Food Technology, Fermenting Technology, Food Processing and Machinery Required, Fat Engineering.
- 230 Nanjing School of Navigational Engineering: Harbor Marine Engineering Construction, Navigation Route Maintenance and Repair, Industrial and Civil Construction, Engineering Machinery.
- 263 Nanjing Forestry Industry College: Timber Machining, Artificial Boards, Design and Making of Forestry Machinery, Pulp and Paper Making Group of Forestry Chemical Engineering, Forest Pest Control, Landscaping.
- 241 Suzhou Silk College: Telecommunications Engineering, Radio Engineering, Dyeing and Finishing Engineering, Silk Machinery, Automation through Electrification in Industry.
- 195 Suzhou Railway Teachers College: Mathematics.
- 274 Hangzhou Electronic Industry College: Manufacture of Radio Machinery, Use of Electronic Computers, Radio Technology, Management Engineering for Electronic Industry Enterprises.
- 285 Hangzhou Commercial College: Meat as Hygienic Food.

- 296 Maanshan Iron and Steel College: Analytical Chemistry for Metallurgy, Metallurgic Machinery, Industrial Automation.
- 308 Anhui Finance and Trade College: (In Bengbu) Processing and Inspection of Cotton.
- 319 Shandong Medical College: (In Jinan) Medicine (5 years).
- 353 Shandong Chemical Industry College: (In Qingdao) Rubber Products, Rubber Machinery, Basic Organic Chemical Engineering, Chemical Engineering Automation and Instruments and Meters Used.
- 375 Shandong Industry College: (In Jinan) Technology and Equipment for Welding, Relay Protection and Automation in Electric Power System.
- 320 Overseas Chinese University: (In Quanzhou County of Fujian) Software Special Course in Department of Mathematics, Physics, Technology and Equipment for Machine Making and Automation, Chemical Engineering.
- 364 Fujian Agriculture College: Agriculture.
- 331 Xiamen Aquatic Product College: Machinery for Sailing Fishing Boats, Sea Breeding.
- 342 Jiangxi Metallurgy College: (In Ganzhou) Mechanical Engineering, Industrial Automation, Metallurgy for Nonferrous Metals.
- 386 Xian Highway College: Vehicle Operation Engineering, Special Course on Vehicle Operation Engineering and Specialization in Design for Transportation Vehicles, Communications Automatic Control, Road Construction Engineering and Machinery, Engineering Mechanics.
- 397 Wuhan Medical College: Medicine (6 years, including Medical Classes in German), Pediatrics, Hygiene, Environmental Medicine.
- 409 Wuhan Food Industry College: Departments of Food Processing Engineering and Fat Engineering.
- 410 Wuhan River Transportation School: Marine Radio Communication (for male students only), River Transportation Administration.
- 421 Wuhan School of Water Transportation: Ship Design and Building, Technology and Equipment for Shipbuilding, Marine Mechanics, Marine Internal Combustion Engine, Ship-Machinery Manufacturing Technology and Equipment and Its Automation, Design and Manufacturing of Harbor Machinery, Use and Technology of Electronic Computers.
- 432 Changsha Railway College: Electronic Computer (Software), Automatic Control, Industrial and Civil Construction, Technology and Equipment of Machinebuilding.
- 443 Jinan University: (In Guangzhou) Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry (For returned overseas Chinese, their dependents and children, and applicants from Taiwan Province).

Schools In Shanghai Municipality

- 601 Shanghai University of Science and Technology: Semiconductor Physics and Chemistry, New Inorganic Materials, Chemistry (Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry and High Polymer), Technological Physics, Department of Radio Electronics, Computational Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Precision Machines, Automatic Control, Computer, Computer Software, Biomedical Engineering (5 years).
- 612 Shanghai Industry University: Power Machinery Engineering, Techniques and Instruments for Testing Electromagnetism, Design for Machinery and Technology Used, Technology and Equipment for Casting, Automation of Mechanical Engineering, Metallic Materials and Heat Treatment, Analytical Chemistry, Department of Metallurgical Engineering, Industrial Automatic through Electrification, Handling of TV Signals, Automation of Industrial Instruments and Meters, Electronic Computers.
- 623 Shanghai Second Medical College: Medicine (5 years), Pediatrics (5 years), Oral Cavities (5 years), Medical Classes in French (6 years; oral test required before admission).
- 634 Shanghai Machinery College: Optical Instruments, Precision Measuring Instruments, Precision Machine Techniques and Equipment, Thermal Energy Conversion Engineering, Heat Transfer, Quality Transfer and Fluid Dynamics, Topping Machinery, Refrigeration Equipment and Cryogenic Engineering, Instruments and Meters for Industrial Automation, System Engineering, Use of Computers, Applied Mathematics, Applied Physics, Scientific and Technical English (Oral test before admission), Scientific and Technical German (Oral test before admission).
- 645 Shanghai Marine Transportation College: Sailing of Oceangoing Ships (for male students only), Engine Room Management (for male students only), Electrification and Automation of Ships, Design and Manufacturing of Harbor Machinery, Use of Electronic Computers, Water Transportation Management Engineering, Water Transportation Economics.
- 656 Shanghai Railway College: Railway Wire Communication, Railway Signals, Railway Engineering, Locomotive Transmission, Rolling Stock, Internal Combustion Locomotives.
- 667 Shanghai Tradition Medical College: Traditional Medicine (5 years), Acupuncture and Massage (5 years, mainly for male students), Chinese Medicinal Herbs.
- 678 Shanghai Railway Medical College: Department of Medicine (5 years).
- 689 Shanghai Agriculture College: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Landscaping. Note: Mainly for applicants from suburban counties and farms.
- 690 Shanghai Aquatic Product College: Processing of Aquatic Products (for male students only), Fresh Water Fishery, Fishery Machinery.
- 702 Shanghai Electric Power School: Thermal Energy Dynamics for Powerplants, Automation of Thermal Power Engineering for Powerplants, Power Generating Plants and Power Systems.

- 713 Shanghai Building Materials Industry School: Inorganic Materials Engineering (glass) Adhesive Materials and Products, Construction Material Machinery, Automation of Building Materials Industry.
- 724 Shanghai Light Industry School: Design for Light Industry Machinery, Automation of Industry through Electrification, Design for Chemical Engineering Machinery, Technology of Organic Synthesis, Technology of Electroplating.
- 735 Shanghai Textile Vocational School: (1187 Changning Road; partly for commuters) Cotton Textiles, Knitting, Machine Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing, Technology and Equipment for Machinebuilding, Industrial Automation through Electrification.
- 746 Shanghai Metallurgy School: Steel Rolling, Metal Mounting and Heat Treatment, Instruments and Meters, Metallurgy Machinery, Electric Automation.
- 757 Shanghai Chemical Industry School: Chemical Industry, Chemical Analysis, Chemical Industry Machinery, Chemical Industrial Instruments and Meters and Automation, Electronic Automatic Control.
- 768 Shanghai Medical Equipment School: (2 Jingning Road; partly for commuters) Precision Medical Equipment, Medical Electronic Equipment.
- 779 Branch of Shanghai Metallurgical Institute: Metallic Physical Testing, Special Smelting.
- 780 Fengxian Branch of Shanghai Teachers College: (Mainly for applicants from farms and suburban counties) Mathematics (4 years), Physics (2 years), Chemistry (2 years) Biology (2 years), Farm Machinery (4 years).
- 791 Branch of Shanghai Communications University: (85 Xianxia Road; for commuters) Technology and Equipment for Machinebuilding, Metallic Heat Treatment, Power-Driven Machines, Electronic Computers, Electrical Automation, Electric Power Engineering, Enterprise Management Engineering.
- 803 Branch of Tongji University: (71 Chifeng Road; for commuters) Industrial and Civil Construction, Water Supply and Drainage, Heating and Ventilation, Urban Roads and Brigades, Construction Machinery (3 years).
- 814 Branch of East China Textile College: (401 Xinquan Road, for commuters) Textile Engineering, Dyeing and Finishing Engineering, Textile Machinery, Textile Automation through Electrification.
- 825 Branch of East China Teachers University: (30 Kaixuan Road; for commuters) Department of Industrial Automation, Department of Electronic Engineering.
- 836 Light Industry Branch of Shanghai Machinery College: (1220 Xinzia Road; for commuters) Note: This college has three special courses: Industrial Automation, Precision Instruments, and Meters and Mechanical Engineering. In filling out application forms, only the school has to be mentioned, and not the special courses.
- 847 Branch of Shanghai University of Science and Technology: (600, Zhongnan Road, Second Section; for commuters) Technology and Equipment for Machinebuilding, Use of Electronic Computers, Radio Technology, Telecommunications Technology.

858 Branch Department of Shanghai University of Science and Technology: (3 years; for boarders) Electronic Computers, Technological Physics, Electronic Equipment and Surveying Technology, Television.

Supplied by Staff Office of Student Recruitment Committee of Shanghai Municipal Institutes of Higher Learning.

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GOOD THEORETICAL BROADCASTING PROGRAMS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in China: 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by staff correspondents: "Do a Good Job in Running Theoretical Programs, Popularize Marxism-Leninism--Theoretical Propaganda Workers of Some Radio Broadcasting Stations Hold Symposium"]

[Text] Theoretical propaganda workers of some provincial, municipal and autonomous region radio broadcasting stations recently held a symposium in Hangzhou to exchange their experiences of doing a good job in running theoretical programs and preliminarily to discuss the tasks and characteristics of theoretical propaganda by radio broadcasting stations and like questions. The symposium stressed that theoretical propaganda by radio broadcasting stations must endeavor to popularize Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and provide the vast ranks of the listeners with the ideological and theoretical weapons for doing a good job in carrying out the construction of the four modernizations.

Since the 30 Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the theoretical propaganda work at the Central People's Radio Broadcasting Station and many local stations has been relatively more active. According to statistics of the Central Station and other stations participating in the symposium such as Zhejiang, Shanghai, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Tianjin, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, and Jilin, theoretical broadcast lectures run during the past 2 years alone numbered more than 190. The contents of 13 lectures broadcast by the Central Station have been published by publishing houses, with nearly 3 million copies printed. In conjunction with the actual situation of the construction of our four modernizations and the actual ideological conditions of the vast ranks of the cadres and masses, these lectures of the various stations propagated relatively systematically the fundamental principles of Marxist philosophy, political economy and social science; the Party's line, principles and policies and relevant economic theories in the construction of the four modernizations; and Party-building theories, knowledge of Party history, and some other subjects in the social sciences. Because these broadcast lectures were relatively systematic, comprehensive, colloquial, and timely, they were well received by the listeners.

Participating representatives pointed out, when theoretical propaganda of the radio broadcasting stations is compared with theoretical propaganda of newspapers and journals, they both share a certain commonality but have their respective characteristics. We should strengthen our study of such theoretical programs, especially the characteristics of broadcast lectures, exalt their strong points and avoid their weak points, so as to continue to improve the quality of these programs.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN GOVERNMENT TO HOLD UNSCHEDULED PRESS CONFERENCE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Tianjin, 9 Jun--To strengthen its link with the people of the entire city and to subject government work to their supervision and inspection, the Tianjin municipal government, at its recent standing committee meeting, decided that its spokesman will hold unscheduled press conferences to answer reporters' questions, make announcements on radio and television, publish news on the important work of the government of every period and issues of general concern to the broad masses, spread the party's policies, announce government orders and propagandize important government measures, in order to win the support and cooperation of the masses.

In accordance with the Party Central Committee's policy to further readjust the economy and further realize the stable and united political situation, the Tianjin municipal government decided that, in the second half of this year, it will publish news mainly on the economic readjustment, the development of industrial and agricultural production, the increases in output and receipts, income increase and expense reduction, and issues on urban construction and the people's living.

Currently, a group of topics for the spokesman's talks has been drafted: On launching "International Handicapped Year" activities; on further promoting citywide water conservation and drought fighting; on accelerating the progress of housing construction in quality and quantity; on the demand and supply of vegetables; on developing individual service trades; on strengthening the market management of agricultural side-products; on maintaining the order of urban communication; on summer fire prevention; on cracking down on smuggling activities; on noise control.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI USSR, EAST EUROPE INSTITUTE--An academic structure to study foreign countries jointly operated by the Shanghai Institute of Social Sciences and the Huadong Teachers University, the Institute of Soviet Union-Eastern Europe Studies was recently created in Shanghai. Its main task is to study the modern politics, economy, literature and art, and education of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Shi Ping [2457 1627], party committee secretary of Huadong Teachers University, serves concurrently as its chief. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 3] 6080

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